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18 Bouverie Street

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 879.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1862. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED ..... 6d.

FOUNDATION-STONE of NEW STEPNEY MEETING.

The FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW MEETING-HOUSE at Stepney will be laid on FRIDAY next, Sept. 5, at 3.30 p.m. Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. John Kennedy and George Smith. The Dedicatory Prayer will be offered by the Rev. T. Binney.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the OLD CHAPEL the same Evening, in which the Revs. Dr. Angus, Dr. Spence, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Ferguson, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Christchurch, and others will take part.

Tea will be provided in the Sunday-school-room at 5.30.

The hiding-places in the ceiling of the Old Chapel will be thrown open for the inspection of visitors after the ceremony.

The Stepney Railway Station is within seven minutes' walk of Stepney Meeting. Access, likewise, by Bow and Stratford omnibuses through Stepney-green, and by Blackwall omnibuses through Grosvenor-street.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

RESOLUTIONS unanimously passed at a MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the LANCASHIRE CONGREGATIONAL UNION, held on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, 1862.

WM. CROSSFIELD, Esq., in the Chair.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. RAFFLES, of Liverpool; seconded by EDWARD DAWSON, Esq., of Lancaster.

As the Executive Committee of the Lancashire Congregational Union, we cannot listen to the affecting details which have come before us to-day of the sufferings endured by the churches connected with this Union in the manufacturing districts of the county, without expressing our unfeigned sympathy with them, and the assurance of our earnest prayers on their behalf, that they may be divinely sustained and comforted in this time of trial, and that adequate sources may be opened for their relief until better times return.

Moved by THOMAS HAIGH, Esq., of Liverpool; seconded by the Rev. J. ARMITAGE, of Elswick.

That this meeting rejoices to hear that a Central Committee has been formed for the relief of the sufferers in connexion with our churches, congregations, and schools; and having perfect confidence in its operations, commends it to the sympathy and support of the Independent Churches of England.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED CONGREGATIONALISTS IN THE COTTON DISTRICT.

Rev. Thomas Adkin, Glossop.	Rev. Andrew Reed, Preston.
Rev. A. Clark, Stockport.	Rev. J. G. Rogers, Ashton.
Rev. W. H. Davison, Bolton.	Mr. W. Armitage, Manchester.
Rev. James Gwyther, Manchester.	Mr. R. Kelsall, Rochdale.
	C. Potter, Esq., Manchester.
Rev. J. B. Lister, Blackburn.	Mr. N. B. Sutcliffe, Ashton.

TREASURER—Mr. Henry Lee, Mosley-street, Manchester.

SECRETARIES.

Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham. | Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

It is requested that all Contributions be sent to the Financial Secretary, Rev. R. M. Davies.

THE MIDNIGHT CRY.—The Committee of the Midnight Meetings send out men at night into the vicious scenes of the Haymarket, &c., from Ten p.m. to Two a.m., with long placards, containing striking passages of Scripture in English and French. Hundreds stop and read. The cost each night is 10s. for four men.

Let the Gospel continue thus to be preached

Will any friend meet the expense of one week's publications, or even one night?

CONTRIBUTIONS thankfully received by the Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. John Worthy, 12, Westbourne-park-villas, W.; and Mr. John Stabb, 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.; the Bankers, Paget and Co., St. Paul's; or the Secretary, Mr. Theophilus Smith, 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A Christian YOUNG MAN, residing at No. 4, Emerston-place, New Park-street, Southwark, has been suffering from Epileptic Fits, which have brought on Paralysis. It has also pleased God to deprive him of speech. For a long time past he has been supporting his aged widowed mother, but is now unable to do any kind of work. This being a very deserving case, Contributions towards his support will be most thankfully received by Mr. Powell, 14, President-street East; Mr. Peard, 159, High Holborn, W.C.; and Rev. John Christien (Whitfield Chapel), 23, Holford-square, W.C.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY, for the Care and Education of the Idiot and the Imbecile, especially in the earlier periods of life.

The AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, October 30, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

The Board of Management at the last election, in appreciation of the increased liberality of their Subscribers, augmented the number of cases to be elected, and in grateful acknowledgment of continued beneficence, as well as in compassion to the large number of applicants, have resolved again to advance upon the number of admissions, and to elect this time THIRTY cases—viz., FIVE FOR LIFE and TWENTY-FIVE for the ordinary period of FIVE YEARS, relying on the generosity of the benevolent to enable them to meet this additional responsibility.

There are nearly 340 children in the asylum. A large number are applying for admission, and the Board are anxious to extend the great benefits which this institution affords.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. Pamphlets illustrating the workings of the charity, and cards to view the asylum, may be had gratuitously on application at the office.

An Annual Subscriber has one vote for half-a-guinea, and an additional vote for every additional half-guinea; a Life Subscriber has one vote for life for five guineas, and an additional vote for life for every additional five guineas.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Cheques and Post-office Orders should be made payable to Mr. William Nicholas.—Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, available for One Calendar Month, are issued from the Midland Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal Stations, to SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, &c.

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LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulverstone, Coniston, Penrith, Morecambe, Ingleton, &c.

SEA-SIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Matlock, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and full particulars may be obtained at all the Company's Stations and Receiving Offices.

Enquire at King's Cross for Tickets, via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1862.

THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS for the Year 1862 are all in SCOTLAND. Letters from English friends (who have not received Printed Lists) will be forwarded to him if addressed, "Thomas Cooper, Lecturer on Christianity, care of Mr. G. C. Stewart, 10, South Bridge-street, Edinburgh."

DRAPERY.—WANTED, a respectable YOUNG MAN as ASSISTANT. Also a YOUTH as APPRENTICE.

Address, Mr. George Osborn, Draper, Kettering.

TO IRONMONGERS.—A YOUNG MAN, of ten years' experience, wishes a SITUATION. Unexceptional references.

Address, R. A. P., Bristol Post-office.

A CHEMIST and DRUGGIST residing in a most healthful agricultural district, is willing to receive a well-educated YOUTH as PUPIL. Unusual advantages, educational and mercantile, are offered. Premium moderate.

Apply, by letter only, to "Chemicus," 18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a respectable and intelligent YOUTH as APPRENTICE to a CHEMIST and DRUGGIST in the West of England, where great advantages will be enjoyed, with every domestic comfort.

Apply to A. B., care of Mr. A. C. Hailes, Peterborough-court, Fleet-street, London.

A LADY is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS to Children under Twelve. Acquirements—English, French, Music, and Drawing. Age Thirty. Good reference.

Address, stating salary, A. H., Post-office, Kingston-on-Thames.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS of some experience to Educate in a Nonconformist family a Boy and Two Girls, the eldest Fourteen. Besides the ordinary qualifications she must possess superior moral qualities, and be able to teach singing.

Address, with full particulars and reference, S., the Manse, Swanage.

A LADY, a Member of a Christian Church, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. She is able to give good instruction in English and Music, with French, German, and Italian, acquired during a residence of several years on the Continent. Salary, 80 guineas and laundress. Age 26. Good Testimonials.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Grays, Essex.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms moderate. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

N.B. Rochford is half an hour's ride from Southend.

THERE will be THREE VACANCIES for BOARDERS at the Rev. Dr. BREWER'S after Michaelmas. References kindly permitted to the Rev. Henry Tuckwell, M.A.; and the Rev. G. W. Conder, Leeds; the Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., Resident Tutor, Rawdon; and B. Harrison, Esq., Bradford, Yorkshire.

Leeds, Aug. 22, 1862.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—Mrs. CANNON (widow of the late Rev. Charles Cannon) offers her Establishment to the notice of those parents who desire for their daughters a refined education, based on pure Scriptural principles. The situation is peculiarly healthy.

Prospectuses sent on application, and references given.

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ARUNDEL HOUSE CLIFTON-ROAD. Terms very moderate. Pupils have passed the Senior and Junior Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations. A Prospectus on application to Mr. SAMUEL EVERSHED.

CRANFORD HALL SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, W.

Pupils are soundly taught every branch of a business education. Terms moderate. An APPRENTICE or ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED.

Apply to the Principal, Mr. George Verney.

EDUCATION.—ARUNDEL HOUSE, WEST MALLING, near MAIDSTONE, KENT.

Mrs. DIPLOCK seeks to impart a solid education based upon Christian principles.

The locality is pleasant and healthy—the treatment kind and liberal. Terms from Eighteen to Twenty-two Guineas per annum.

References to Parents of Pupils.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. H. CLARKE, 30, Oakley-square, Hampstead-road, N.W., receive a FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN, providing for them a comfortable home and every facility for study.

References:—Rev. J. C. Harrison, 24, Queen's-road, Regent's-park; J. G. Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's-villas, Finchley-road; James Walton, Esq., 28, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY and SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL.

The SESSION 1862-63 COMMENCES on FRIDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 5.

It is requested that applications for Supplies be made to the Rev. S. McAll, at the Seminary, Well-street, Hackney, N.E.

Letters on the general business of the Society to be addressed to the Rev. J. E. Richards, 78, Stainsby-road, East India-road, E.

J. E. RICHARDS, Secretary.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION for 1862.

The VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.—Principal, Mr. M. JACKSON.—FIVE PUPILS of this Establishment have PASSED the above EXAMINATION, Three of whom with Honours, viz.:—

SENIOR CANDIDATE FOR A. A.

J. C. King, Clare, Second Division.

JUNIOR CANDIDATES.

J. Jackson, Ayr, First Division.
G. E. Hopwood, Stoke Newington, Second Division.
E. W. Austin, Islington, Third Division.
J. E. Gill, Clapham, Third Division.

EDUCATION in GERMANY, Conducted by the Rev. A. DAMMANN, D.D., F.R.S., Member of the Evangelical Communion, and residing at HAMELN, near Hanover. This Institution, successfully conducted for the last seventeen years, affords rare advantages for young Gentlemen preparing for the Universities or commercial life. Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of the living languages, German and French being the medium of instruction and communication.

References are permitted to,—
Rev. Dr. F. W. Krummacher, Berlin.
G. Adams, Esq., Montague House, Addison-road, Kensington.
Richard Birkett, Esq., Corn Exchange Chambers.
Henry Spicer, Esq., New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
Sydney Williams, Esq., 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
Charles Miall, Esq., 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.
T. S. Williams, Esq., The Grove, Balham.

BONUS YEAR.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

81, CORNHILL,

AND

70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

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FIRE.

Common Insurance .. .. 1s. 6d. per cent. } when the sum
Hazardous do. .. .. .. 2s. 6d. ,, } amounts to
Doubly Hazardous ditto .. 4s. 6d. ,, } 300l.

Farming Stock, 4s. per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on the Farm, or 5s. with the use thereof allowed.

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Annual Premiums for Assuring 100l. at the following ages:—

20	£2	1	5
25	2	5	8
35	2	16	10
45	3	16	10
55	5	6	4

Premiums for Intermediate Ages may be obtained from the Secretary, or any of the Agents.

BONUS—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the UNION by a large and influential Proprietary.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the Agents; or at the Chief Offices.

Applications for Agencies are requested.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

TEETH.—EDWARD MILES and SON, DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, continue the use of the BEST WORKMANSHIP in SETS of TEETH, and such as cannot be excelled in London, America, or Paris, adapting it to every Patent (so called) and to all their New Inventions and Improvements, the result of Thirty Years' Active Practice, on terms as moderate as pure materials admit, often at little more than a third the charges usually made. More explained in Edward Miles and Sons' Abridged Work. New Gold-Stopping, White for Front Teeth, &c. 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street, London.

ONE PENNY NEWSPAPER

AN URGENT APPEAL!

Desborough, near Kettering, May, 1862.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—Conscious of our case being one of stern necessity, and of having done what we could ourselves, and supported by the respectable and cordial recommendations below, and many others we cannot publish here, we venture to ask your kind assistance in securing a successful issue to our present enterprise.

It is well known that our village has been suffering for the last twenty months by the failure of the staple trade—viz., silk-plush weaving; and upon no part of the community has the distress fallen more heavily than on the congregation worshipping in the Independent Chapel, the members of which are, with very few exceptions, working-men, and principally weavers.

While trade was good the people were not inactive; they raised among themselves, and in the immediate neighbourhood, in one year, the sum of 150*l.* (besides the support of the Ministry, Schools, Tract Society, and the usual current expenses), for the building of Galleries, and other necessary improvements in the Chapel, which is all paid.

There remains, however, the original debt on the Chapel, of 270*l.*, and circumstances render it indispensable that it should be at once removed. It is supposed that arrears of interest and expenses of collection will necessitate the raising of the sum of 300*l.*

At a Special Meeting of the Congregation on the 7th of the present month, they, by an act of faith, and in a spirit of real self-sacrifice, pledged themselves (notwithstanding their present circumstances) to raise the sum of 80*l.* by Christmas-day, 1862; and they now prayerfully and trustfully appeal to a kind Christian public for the rest, so that the sums already promised, on condition that the whole amount be raised this year, may not be lost.—We are, dear Sir, on behalf of the church and congregation, gratefully yours,

JAMES YEOMANS,
THOMAS BLISSITT,
RICHARD COE, } Deacons.

Contributions (from the widow's mite upwards) will be gratefully received by the Secretary: the Rev. S. Drakeford, Pastor; or Mr. James Sumner, Treasurer.

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Rothwell Post-office, near Kettering.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. Edmund J. Prust, Northampton (Secretary to the Northamptonshire Association).

"I have much pleasure in recommending Mr. Drakeford's appeal for the liquidation of the debt on the Independent Chapel, Desborough. The very distressed state of the staple trade of the place, which renders the people unable to make any effort at present for the purpose, or even adequately to support their pastor, gives the case a strong claim on the sympathy of the Christian public, and especially of the churches in the county. "EDMUND J. PRUST.

"Northampton, April 30, 1862."

From the Rev. Samuel Hillyard, Bedworth.

"I have been acquainted with the religious condition of Desborough for at least thirty years, and with the present Congregational interest from its commencement. At the time of contracting the debt there was a good prospect of liquidating it, but the failure of the trade in the village has for the present destroyed that hope.

"The continuance of the present minister (whose services are highly appreciated and beneficial) very much depends on the immediate removal of the incumbrance. The liberality of the Christian public can scarcely be bestowed on a more worthy object, and I earnestly recommend the case.

"SAMUEL HILLYARD.

"Bedworth, May 3, 1862."

Donations promised, on condition the whole is raised this year:—

	£	s.	d.
John Crossley, Esq., Halifax . . .	5	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge-wells .	5	0	0
B. Riley, Esq., and Family, Camden-villas .	25	0	0
Rev. Edmund Prust, Northampton . .	5	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	2	2	0

SPECIAL AND URGENT

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY,

COLNEY HATCH.

The COMPANY now undertake FUNERALS of all classes, by RAILWAY or ROAD, at FIXED CHARGES, which may be ascertained and covered by a single payment, at the

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GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY.

SUNDAY FUNERALS by RAILWAY, for the WORKING CLASSES.

A FUNERAL TRAIN will run from the COMPANY'S STATION in the YORK-ROAD, KING'S CROSS, every SUNDAY at Three p.m., and return at Five p.m.

CEMETERY CHARGES, including Conveyance of Body from the Company's Station to the Cemetery. } £0 17 0

FUNERAL COMPLETE, comprising the above, as well as supply of Coffin, Use of Two Cloaks, and Conveyance of the Body and Two Mourners from the House of the Deceased } £2 5 0

ADDITIONAL MOURNERS' RETURN TICKETS, 1s. 6d. each.

A MORTUARY

is provided at the Station, in which the dead may be deposited, and remain until the day of burial, FREE OF CHARGE.

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are provided by the Company, at a small charge, for the Conveyance of Coffins to the London Station by the Friends of the Deceased, to save the cost of a Hearse Carriage.

For further particulars, and FREE RAILWAY TICKETS to View the Cemetery, apply at the

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NEW FANCY SILKS,

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PATTERNS SENT FREE.

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PETER ROBINSON'S

UNLIMITED STOCK OF SILKS AND DRESSES.

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Contributions gratefully received by the Members of the Board or the Honorary Secretary.

RALPH BUCHAN, Honorary Secretary.

PIANOFORTES.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—JURY AWARDS.—Class 16, "Honourable mention—Moore and Moore, John and Henry, for good and cheap piano." Pianofortes extraordinary—rare excellence and purity of tone combined with cheapness. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.—Warerooms, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. Carriage free.

TOLKIEN'S EXHIBITION MODEL PIANO has caused a great sensation in the musical world (there never having been made so beautiful and perfect an instrument at such a very low price). Buy of the manufacturer,

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Established Thirty years.

Pianofortes for hire, with option of purchase, on easy terms. Pianos repaired and taken in exchange. Drawings free.

CARTES DE VISITES PORTRAITS of NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS, Photographed and Published by Frederic Jones, 146, Oxford-street, London, W, (nearly opposite Bond-street). 1s. each, free for 13 stamps.

The Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS.
" WILLIAM ROBERTS, B.A.
" W. M. STATHAM.
" DR. ANGUS.
" NEWMAN HALL.
" THOMAS JONES.
" JOSHUA HARRISON.
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Cartes de Visites taken daily, 12 for 12s.

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B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 23s. per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 22s.: Tanfield, 17s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway:—Silkstone, first-class, 20s.; second-class, 19s.; Clay Cross, 19s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 16s. 0d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

TRADE B/P MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

An essential article of diet, recommended by the most eminent authorities, and adopted by the best families. Prepared by a process to which long experience has given the greatest perfection, and from Maize carefully selected from the choicest crops. It is prepared without fermentation, and is guaranteed to keep sweet for years in any climate.

T. AND H. SMITH'S ESSENCE of COFFEE gives instantaneously a delicious Cup of Coffee with boiling water or milk merely. To be had in Bottles at 1s. and 2s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Chymists, and Italian warehousemen.—69, Coleman-street, City, London, and 21, Duke-street, Edinburgh.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, SOLD in PACKETS by 2,280 AGENTS.

The Chief Commissioner of the Sanitary Report visited the Docks to inspect the PURE TEA imported by HORNIMAN and CO., LONDON, from having on investigation found that many teas in general use are covered by the Chinese with an objectionable powdered colour, which is drank when the tea is made. Horniman's Tea being imported uncoloured, the Chinese cannot pass off brown flavourless sorts; consequently, this Pure Tea is strong, delicious, and wholesome. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE MIXTURE of TEAS,

UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Granted to

MESSRS. FRANKS, SON, AND CO.,

May be obtained at their Warehouses,

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The principal medical authorities, and the most influential Journals published throughout the United Kingdom, bear the following unequivocal testimony as to its claims on public favour:—

Professor Brande says:—"The odour and flavour of the Teas are unexceptionable."

Dr. A. H. Hassall remarks:—They are perfectly genuine selected from the choicest kinds, and of very superior quality and flavour."

"A delicious and invigorating beverage. The coveted beverage of the highest circles."—Globe.

"This patent will render Tea a greater favourite than ever."—Morning Herald.

"A marvel of excellence and cheapness."—Grocers' Journal.

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"Especially worthy the attention of the public."—Sunday Times.

"Purchasers may be sure of a superior and genuine article, at a moderate price."—Illustrated Weekly News.

"The mixture is really very superior, and well deserving public patronage."—Civil Service Gazette.

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"Delicious in flavour, and combining strength and aroma in a remarkable degree."—Weekly Register.

"Strong without harshness, and superior in quality and flavour."—Field.

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THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BICENTENARY AND THE "LIBERATION" MOVEMENT.

THE lengthy review of the Bicentenary Commemoration in which we indulged last week, will not, we hope, be held to preclude the addition of a few references to points in which our readers will take a special interest.

We have described what, in our judgment, should have been the main purposes of that Commemoration, and endeavoured to measure the success, or failure by which, looked at from our own stand-point, the movement has been characterised. Let us now, if we can, estimate what this Bicentenary year has done, or is likely to do, for an enterprise which, as it originated long before 1862, will, we hope, long survive it, and to which the events of the year ought to give a powerful stimulus. *Cui bono?* is a very pertinent question in the mouths of anti-State-Churchmen at this juncture; for, as none have been more deeply interested than they in this year's agitation, so none are likely to derive from it greater permanent advantage. And the enquiry may be made with the more propriety because of the attitude assumed by them throughout the entire movement—an attitude certainly marked by unselfishness, and, as we think, by far-sightedness and self-control also.

The "Liberation Society" might, by anticipation, have justified the assertions of the affrighted State-Churchmen, whom it haunts with the grim pertinacity of a churchyard ghost. Forestalling the wider action of other leaders, it might have given such a shape and hue to Nonconformist action as would have made capital for itself out of the approaching anniversary, and secured its own immediate ends without regard to ultimate results. It withstood the temptation to adopt such a course. Bearing in mind the fact that it could not with propriety deal with all the questions raised by the great Ejectment, and anticipating diversity of sentiment in respect to the lessons deducible from it, the Society's Executive wisely refrained from initiative action, which might have excused the inactivity of others, or might have in any degree detracted from the universality, the breadth, and the impressiveness of the celebration. Undoubtedly, their influence has been thrown into the Bicentenary scale—who could have expected it to be otherwise?—but it has been neither a preponderating nor a directly-appreciable influence; nor can the Society honourably accept the lavish compliments of ingenious opponents, who have seen in the stir of the last few months a new proof of the astuteness of the Executive and the power of the machinery under their control.

The truth is, that those who desire the liberation of religion from State-patronage and control had the sagacity to see that it was impossible to call general attention to the passing of the Act of Uniformity, and to the events which preceded and followed it, without also forcing on public notice principles far broader than those which actuated the seceders of the Restoration. They were, therefore, content to let events take their own course, with the full conviction that a moderate share of practical wisdom would render the proposed celebration a means of greatly advancing their own avowed aims. They bided their time, and, as the event has shown, they have been well rewarded for their reliance and self-constraint.

We arrive at that conclusion after having anxiously watched the men who have taken part in the agitation, the spirit they have displayed, and the character of the sentiments to which they have given utterance. For the most part, the Bicentenary has been observed by all those whose avowed ecclesiastical sentiments seemed to necessitate co-operation in the commemoration. The supporters of the Establishment who have been wont to draw distinctions between the "religious" and the "political" Dissenters must have found but small comfort in scanning the reports with which our columns have lately teemed; while the border land between "moderate" and "extreme" Dissent has almost ceased to be discernible. Whatever disposition may, in some cases, have been manifested at the outset, to keep the dreaded element of anti-state-churchism out of the field of debate, we are bound to acknowledge that some of the most decided declarations of principle, in relation to the Church of England as an Establishment, have proceeded from the lips, or from the pens, of individuals whose utterances may have had the greater weight from the position of independence they have chosen to assume. Save when acting under the pressure of some threatened danger, we doubt that the Nonconformist bodies have ever before displayed such unanimity of thought and feeling; or that on any single occasion in modern times there has been such a concentration of attention on the cardinal truths involved in Nonconformity as marked the services of the recent Bicentenary Sunday. But a few years since such a demonstration could not have been looked for, and that it has been witnessed now we take to be a sign of progress, and a presage of future success, over which the friends of Christian willinghood may well rejoice.

We regard with equal hopefulness the practical spirit in which the Bicentenary has been celebrated. While due honour has been paid to the worthies of 1662, there has been no backwardness in stirring questions apropos to our own age. Hence we do not anticipate any indication of reaction, as the result of a year of extraordinary Nonconformist activity. The meetings held at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Wakefield, Northampton, Bocking, Norwich, Taunton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other places, indicate, to a far greater extent than our necessarily brief reports would lead the reader to imagine, the depth of the feeling lately evoked on behalf of the principles embodied in the programme of the Liberation Society, and afford a pledge that the enthusiasm of this year will give direction and tone to Nonconformist action in years to come. It could have been no mere gush of sentimentalism which drew together crowded assemblies in large towns at that season of the year when such gatherings are commonly eschewed; nor is it likely that a discussion which has lost none of its interest after eight months' duration will cease to exert a powerful influence on the political action of the Nonconformist community. Something, it must be confessed, was needed to lift the friends of voluntaryism into a higher region than that to which their recent political efforts have confined them; and they may well view with indifference the smallness of their late legislative gains, from a consciousness that they have been bracing themselves up for conflicts in which there will be decided far weightier issues than any which have hitherto tested their wisdom or their courage.

We are unable to speak with equal confidence of the effect produced on the laity of the Establishment by the Bicentenary agitation. We know how it has operated on the minds of the clergy. It has filled them with minged rage and fear—has shown them to be either ignorant of the facts of history, or unscrupulous in their perversions of them. Yet it has compelled even them, in spite of themselves, to bear testimony to the mischievousness of political religionism, and has shown that if reformation is to be wrought in the Church, it must be the work, not of a clergy who cling convulsively to the past, but of the laity, who have no interest in the Establishment except to the extent of their belief in it as a means of promoting the spiritual well-being of the people.

It is among the last-mentioned class that we may anticipate, sooner or later, the most decisive results of this year's lecturing, speaking, writing, and preaching. Never in recent times have the contents of the Prayer-book, the sophistries which lull the clerical conscience, the cramped condition of the Church which has for its charter the Act of 1662, been the subject of such lucid statement, clear analysis, and pungent appeal, as during the movement now drawing to a close. It is impossible that all this can be unavailing—unavailing within a sphere where there is so much of thoughtfulness, of conscientiousness, and of piety, as is now happily to be found among the laity of the English Church. The bread so liberally cast upon the waters will, we may rely upon it, be again seen, even though it be after many days.

Looking forward, as well as backward, we cherish the hope that the friends of religious equality will make the work of the present year a stepping-stone to other work of a yet more important and durable character. The good seed lately sown will germinate, but culture will be required to cover the tilled ground with the glories of harvest. The soil in many cases has been well prepared, but the true seed has yet to be sown with a wise and liberal hand. Those who seek to emancipate the Church of England from thraldom, as well as to relieve themselves from disability, should henceforth work with increased faith and with higher hopes. They have not hitherto despised the day of small things; let them now pitch a higher note; let their plans assume a bolder aspect; and let present rejoicing be rejoicing founded upon hope.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

Though so much of our space was taken up last week with the Bicentenary, we are again obliged to trespass upon the patience of our readers. The St. Bartholomew's Day services were succeeded in many parts of the country by public (in some cases prayer) meetings on the following Monday or Tuesday, the salient features and speeches of which we have endeavoured to describe. The one report is supplementary to, and would be incomplete without, the other, and a glance down our columns will show in how earnest a spirit the *public* commemoration of the Ejectment of 1662 has been celebrated. At the meetings which followed the Sunday services, there was of course more freedom of speech than in the discourses from the pulpit, a broader statement of principles at issue, and more explicit allusions to the bondage of the Episcopal Church of England. In our own columns, and in those of our contemporaries, the *Patriot* and the *Freeman*, probably nearly a thousand sermons have been reported or mentioned, which is perhaps scarcely a fourth part of the number actually preached. It will be seen that at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Wakefield, Norwich, Northampton, Taunton, Bocking, Newcastle, Shields, Darlington, and in other towns, public meetings have since been held. The tone of these assemblies—held in the height of the holiday season—may be taken as a measure of the deter

mination of Nonconformists throughout the land to follow up these demonstrations by effective action.

CONFERENCE AT NORWICH.

A conference of the Nonconformists of Norwich and the surrounding country districts took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Free Library, by way of closing a series of lectures and meetings which have been held of late in reference to the Bicentenary commemoration of the events of 1662. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. J. Colman, and there was a numerous attendance.

The proceedings having been commenced with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN observed that the conference was held with the view of affording an opportunity of proving that the Nonconformists of the present day were not unmindful of the glorious example set them 200 years since, and that they still held the fundamental principle from which their fathers started, that no act of Parliament or act of any council ought to interfere with a man's religious belief. Dissenters were called upon at all times to hold their Nonconformity as a sacred and religious trust, and he hoped that the meeting would stir all present up to fresh zeal in the maintenance of their principles. There had been some talk of late about an alleged reaction with regard to politico-religious matters, but he hoped if such an idea had ever entered any of their heads, it would be banished for ever. There might be ups and downs in great religious movements, but it would be their own fault if Nonconformists did not carry out their views, and hand down their principles and traditions untarnished to future generations. (Cheers.)

The Rev. G. GOULD read a paper on the position and duty of Nonconformists at the present time. After sketching at considerable length the history and course of the legislation which culminated in the Act of Uniformity, the rev. gentleman observed that Nonconformist churches comprised at present one-half of the worshipping population of England; they were extending their influence in the colonies and in all parts of the world, and as they embodied great principles as to the constitution and government of Christ's churches on earth, they were promoting spiritual religion on every hand.

Nor must it be forgotten that they had a closer affinity with the Protestant churches of Europe than the Established Church had, or, as at present organised, could have; so that they prepared a basis upon which eventually the unity of all believers in Christ might be declared. But it must not be forgotten that the growth of Nonconformist churches had not been free from grave risks, nor that the circumstances amidst which they had extended on all sides had tended to modify their influence upon the world. Thus the controversies which had contributed to their stability and increase had destroyed not only the habit of submission to dogmatic forms of belief, but also to a great extent that habit of submission one to another in the Lord which secured the hearty co-operation of the servants of the truth. He did not regard the divisions which arose from resistance to arbitrary authority, whether manifested in Papal edicts or the canons ecclesiastical of our Protestant hierarchy, or the deliverance of a Presbyterian Synod, the orders of a Wesleyan Conference, or the resolution of a Congregational Church, as by any means an unmixed evil; but the want of sympathy between Christian men and Christian churches, in consequence of their different modes of viewing and stating the same truth, was the great evil of our times, against which we ought to struggle and pray continually. Concurrently with the duty of seeking the things making for peace, the duty of rendering help to the smaller congregations by their more numerous and wealthy neighbours forced itself upon attention. There were difficulties arising out of the independence of the several churches, but they were by no means insuperable. A generous confidence in the good-will of the larger congregations would, in the nature of things, make those who enjoyed the honour of helping their neighbours very jealous of the rights of those neighbours. As far, therefore, as the future of Nonconformist churches was concerned, he thought their members must labour to realise a greater union among Christian men, partly as the consequence of the principles involved in their very structure, and partly as the result of that independence of thought which was becoming more and more characteristic of our times. Dissenting churches must adapt themselves yet more and more to the inevitable tendencies of Christianity in these latter days. They might, and he believed would, become more comprehensive than they now were, because they would accept the logical consequences of maintaining the supremacy of God's Word as the rule of faith and the diverse operations of the Holy Spirit in leading men into the knowledge and practice of all truth. With regard to the political aspects of Nonconformity, Dissenters now dwelt in a large place, and had a goodly heritage in comparison with their fathers, whose meekness and patience, and continuance in well-doing, shamed England into the abrogation of penal statutes which were intended to destroy them. Nonconformists were now well rid of Conventicle Acts, the Five Mile Act, the Test and Corporation Acts, and to descend to later times, of a Schism Bill. Englishmen were not likely to reimpose such measures, or to forget that to the Protestant Nonconformists of these realms the country was mainly indebted for the settlement of the House of Hanover on the throne. For disinterestedness in the cause of Protestantism every well-read student of history would applaud, and for a loyalty which no accumulation of wrongs could weaken for an instant, every statesman would commend, them. Nonconformists might expect, therefore, that by united action among themselves the grievances of which they had yet to complain might be removed. The obstructiveness of Parliament could triumph but a little while, and the combination of the lovers of the ascendancy of the endowed and established sect could not be maintained when an intelligent moiety of the country understood their rights, and stood shoulder to shoulder to maintain them. The question of Church-rates had been remitted by Parliament to the decision of the people, and he was by no means dissatisfied with the opportunity thus given for the dissemination of Nonconformist principles. Parishes were not compelled to levy a Church-rate; and when a rate had been made individual parishioners were not compelled to pay it in the good current coin of the realm, but they were at liberty to submit to a seizure of their goods. He could wish that Nonconformists would in this respect follow the consistent example set them by the Society of Friends. He had had personal experience of the annoyance of a seizure for Church-rates, and he could bear testimony to the prodigious force with which it pressed the grievances of Nonconformists upon the attention of their neighbours. His advice to his Nonconformist brethren, then, was to resist the imposition of a rate to the uttermost, and if a rate was made, to allow the law to take its course by refusing to pay it. The seizure of goods to pay for bread and wine required for the Lord's Supper, and for other matters connected with the established worship of the parish church, followed by a public auction, would do more to illustrate the wrongfulness of such an impost than all verbal protests which could be uttered. Such scenes might be followed up by public meetings in the towns or villages which witnessed them, and men would thus be taught a more excellent way of providing for the worship of God. All that was wanted was a calm resolve to bear testimony, in the most demonstrative form, against the injustice complained of, and the struggle, although it might be sharp, would be only brief. The common-law right of every parishioner to burial in the churchyard of the parish to which he belonged was acknowledged on all hands, but this right was practically curtailed by the regulations of the Established Church; and prompt and speedy support should be given to Sir S. Morton Peto when that hon. baronet introduced into the House of Commons early next session a measure to remedy the grievance. The clergy of the Establishment were determined in this matter to resist Nonconformist claims to the uttermost, and they had assumed a tone in reference to the subject which it was the duty of Nonconformists, as Englishmen and as Christians, to rebuke. The injustice of refusing fellowships in the universities of the country to Nonconformist graduates must be apparent to every ingenuous mind. These national seats of learning must be thrown open to the nation, and it would be the fault of Nonconformists if there were not petitions to Parliament to accomplish this end, and to support the measure which Mr. Bouverie had announced his intention to introduce during the ensuing session; they should be sent up from all parts of the country. To sum up, Nonconformists, to enjoy the respect of others, must respect themselves. Nonconformity in this country had no reason to be ashamed of its history or to blush at its achievements, and Nonconformists need not cringe to their Conformist neighbours. Away with pretensions which had no ground in the constitution of our nature or in the grace of God! Let Nonconformists be men, and act the citizen as becometh the Gospel of Christ. An equality of rights ought to lead to an equality in all matters to which those rights extended, and when recognised on every hand would reveal a noble brotherhood. But if Nonconformists acted tamely as if they must apologise for their principles and beg pardon for acting them out in the service of God—if they faintly whispered reasons for their conduct in response to the haughty and domineering tones with which the pretensions of the Establishment were being pronounced on all sides—if when Prelacy said, "Bow down that we may pass over," Nonconformists laid themselves down even with the ground and bit the dust, their submission would be interpreted as an expression of distrust in their cause, would procure dishonour to themselves and transmit a similar injustice to future generations. The time was past for such truculence. The fathers of Nonconformists crossed the Rubicon long ago, and asserted their manhood before heaven and earth. Their memories now crowded around the Nonconformists of the present day. Like a crowd of witnesses they thronged the theatre of their daily duties, and watched with beaming countenances the race now to be run. The present generation of Nonconformists must not, then, dishonour their trust, or prove traitors to the cause of truth, liberty, and progress. Self-respect combined with every dictate of piety to lead them to play the part of men in the controversy, for the sake of their children, their country, and their God. Their glances were turned towards their Father's house, and they must needs live here as those who were confident that when gathered together in one their brethren who had cast them out and treated them with cruel scorn would, in that "all-reconciling world," be glad to recognise them as their equals, so that together "in supereminence of beatific vision, progressing the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity, they would clasp inseparable hands with joy and bliss in over-measure for ever." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHTWELL then moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, mindful of the obligation imposed on all men by the confession of the truth, desires to record its grateful appreciation of the conduct of the Nonconformist clergy in 1662, as vindicating the supremacy of the Holy Scriptures in all matters of belief and practice amongst Christians, and as illustrating fidelity to conscience at the cost of all social and personal considerations to the contrary. And this meeting would also acknowledge the relaxation of unjust laws, which crippled the action of Nonconformists from the passing of the Act of Uniformity to our own times, as under God attributable to the inflexible determination of successive generations of Nonconformists to resist the intrusion of the civil magistrate into the province of religion, and to maintain their right to serve God according to their conviction as to his will.

He hoped the day would come when Evangelical Churchmen would rejoice that Nonconformists had been made the instruments of purifying the Established Church. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. TRITTON (Yarmouth) seconded the resolution. Many amongst the clergy desired liturgical revision, and we were most willing to help them in anything that tended to the preservation of God's truth and the integrity of the Christian Church, but we knew full well that liturgical revision was not to be obtained in the Evangelical sense. The great bulk of the Church was not Evangelical, but High Church, Broad Church, or Romanist in its tendencies, and were the Evangelicals to press for a revision of the Prayer-book, the Establishment would be convulsed from end to end, and the victory would be anywhere but with the Evangelical clergy. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution having been carried unanimously, Mr. CHAMBERLIN (Wroxham) moved:—

That this meeting, sensible of the injustice which is still inflicted upon the Nonconformists of these realms by subjecting them to rates for the support of the Church established by law, and from which they openly dissent, and by excluding them from all fellowships in the universities of the country, as well as from the highest offices in the State, on account of their religious opinions, pledges itself to constant and persevering efforts to procure the repeal of all laws which distinguish between the equally loyal subjects of the Crown on account of their religious opinions.

The speaker urged the non-payment of church-rates. Let them seize for them, and depend upon it when their neighbours and friends saw their goods unjustly seized to support a Church they did not believe in, it would have a power and potency they little dreamt of. (Applause.)

Mr. E. WILLETT seconded the resolution. The resolution referred to church-rates, and of the injustice of these he was himself an illustration, for he paid such rates to eight different parishes, seven in Norwich and one in London, some being legal ones, while others they begged him to pay, and as a kindness to them he did so. (Laughter.) He thought the reason they had not yet been abolished was because everybody had been saying they must go, and had consequently made no effort to get rid of them, but now it was seen that pressure was required, he hoped Nonconformists would bestir themselves, and one object of this celebration was, that they might acquire an influence which would effect a redress of the grievances they now had to complain of.

Mr. J. D. SMITH said he quite concurred in the resolution so far as it went, but he thought it pledged them to nothing, and that it would be as resultless as one of a similar character adopted at a meeting two or three years ago. He should like that large meeting to pledge itself never to pay a farthing in the way of church-rates, let the consequences be what they might.

The Rev. J. T. WIGNER thought church-rates were only one part of the question, and that they should take a broader view. They had had none in Lynn since an occasion when the names of the bidders for articles seized for this impost had been placarded about the town. (Applause.)

The Rev. C. H. HOSKEN counselled refusal of church-rate payment, for he knew from experience the effect of distraint upon the public mind.

Some discussion ensued upon Mr. Smith's suggestion, several gentlemen deprecating the binding of persons individually to a particular mode of resistance. Eventually, Mr. Smith moved an addendum to the resolution, recommending Nonconformists to resist the payment of all compulsory rates for the support of the worship of God; but this did not find a seconder, and the resolution was carried *nem. con.*

The Rev. Mr. WILKINSON next moved:—

That whilst grateful to Almighty God for the growth and general purity of Nonconformist churches in these realms, this meeting expresses its solemn conviction that the diffusion of Divine truth throughout the country is dependent under God upon the unswerving integrity with which every Christian holds and adorns the doctrine of God our Saviour; and, therefore, calls upon the Nonconformists of Norfolk to vindicate their principles by contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints, and recognises the authority of our Lord Jesus Christ alone as the Head of the Church.

Mr. R. TILLYARD, in seconding the resolution, referred to the power of willinghood, giving a striking instance which had occurred in the wilds of Iowa, and, animadverting on the taunt that they were political Dissenters, observed that it was because the Established Church was a political institution that they were obliged to be so. He urged renewed action, politically, socially, and religiously, in promotion of their principles.

On the motion of Mr. COOKE (Horstead) a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Gould for his able address, and after the usual compliment to the chairman the conference broke up, after a sitting of three hours.

The meeting in the evening was largely attended. The Rev. J. Alexander presided, and, in the course of his speech, said:—

The Act of Uniformity, however, had never secured uniformity even in the Church itself, for where could we find greater variety of doctrine than was contained within its pale? 460 clergymen had recently petitioned the Queen for a revision of the Liturgy, and several had entirely ceased from their ministry. Thus, on every Sabbath-day, the groans of the Church were audibly mingled with its songs. ("Hear, hear," and loud applause.) After eulogising the 2,000 ministers ejected in 1662, the Chairman read an extract from a pamphlet by the Rev. Christopher Nevile, who admitted that, but for Dissent during the last century, the light of the Gospel would have been all but extinguished, and who strongly urged that ministers of the Church of England, like their Nonconformist brethren, should be bound by no creeds and formularies, adding that the Act of Uniformity, the direct object of which was to compel 18,000 ministers to think and believe alike, had been the real cause of the divisions which had separated the different bodies of Christians in this country. The writer of this pamphlet had recently, they would not be surprised to hear, resigned his living in the Church, and he (the speaker) sometime ago met a clergyman who had taken a similar step, and who told him that he could have no conception of the joy which he felt in the liberty which he now possessed, for when he thought sometimes of how he had been fettered by the Liturgy, and how he was now free, he clapped his hands with joy as he went through the streets. The chairman concluded by observing that it must not be supposed that topics of this kind were the ordinary subjects of Nonconformist preaching, for with very few exceptions they were evangelical, and their sermons were pervaded by the Gospel of Christ; but at such a time as this, a suitable opportunity was afforded them of calling the attention

of their congregations and of the nation at large to the various hindrances which the Act of Uniformity occasioned to the progress of religion and the unity of its professors, so that Queen, Lords, and Commons might join in tearing it to pieces, and in burying it in the grave already dug for the dying power of the Pope. (Great applause.)

The Rev. J. HALLETT then read a paper on the financial results of Voluntaryism in that city during the last ten years, which contained the following facts:—

There has been expended on the buildings in which they worship the sum of 14,407*l*. Divine service has been sustained at the cost of 33,265*l*. For educational purposes, including day and Sunday-schools, there has been raised the sum of 10,932*l*. Foreign missions have been helped to the extent of 5,192*l*., and Home by the outlay of 2,611*l*. 5,265*l*. have been devoted towards the sustentation of the poorer members of the churches, and 2,170*l*. for debts and miscellaneous purposes, thus making a total of 73,842*l*., or a yearly average of 7,384*l*. In these sums we have not included the contributions of Nonconformists to the City Mission, nor to the Bible and Tract Societies, or other religious and benevolent institutions which they support in common with Episcopalians. It is evident, then, that here at least Nonconformity is "still bringing forth fruit in old age;" and it is quite impossible for us to believe a Venerable Archdeacon when he tells us that Romanists are the true church and Dissenters are not, and therefore are the former indestructible and the latter continually dying out.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Revs. Philip Colborne and E. B. Hickman. Mr. DOWSON said he was glad of this opportunity of giving his adhesion to movements which were now becoming more than ever necessary in the direction which their forefathers took. He did not want to dissent from his brother Churchmen. He only wished them to have the same liberty which he enjoyed, and one great object in all future movements must be to emancipate the Church itself, and to effect religious equality amongst all classes of men, so that all alike might worship the Father in spirit and in truth. (Applause).

Mr. J. H. TILLETT, in the course of a telling address alluded to some of the monstrous scandals in connexion with the Established Church:—

Only last Saturday in one page of the *Times* there were nine advertisements of the sale of Church livings, and the principle of investment—the wanting to invest money or to realise income—ran through the whole of them. The saving of souls was not considered, nor whether the population was large and perishing; but a small population, sea-side breezes, a commodious house, a pleasant garden, and select society, were the things sought for. Was this the best way of removing earthliness and selfishness? Were these the means by which the Church was to evangelise the people? We knew how these livings were put up to public auction, and this, not as an accidental thing, but as a part of a system, and which could not be disconnected from it until the Church was separated from the State. There were thousand of good men in the Church of England—some indeed of our best men—and it was of all things the most marvellous that they should look upon this system with anything like complacency, or turn away from the exposure of it and say "We cannot help it," He would appeal with confidence to the common sense of every man, woman, and child, in the country, as to whether it was proper that the right to preach the Gospel to perishing souls should be put up to auction, as though it were an estate or an article of furniture, and the highest bidder be declared the purchaser. It was a dreadful and an infamous thing, and it showed how good men might, by their connexion with a system, have their susceptibilities so blunted, and their eyes so blinded, as not to see this abomination to be an abomination. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly there were, as he had already said, thousands of good men in the Church of England, but a man's goodness under such circumstances merely appeared to sanctify the evil, and a good man thus did an immensity of mischief, inasmuch as he covered with his goodness that which was really vile. (Hear, hear.) The Dissenters were driven out of their Church by their conscientious views: but who were those that were not driven out? He challenged contradiction when he said that the Pope had hundreds of servants amongst the clergy, who preached salvation not by faith in Jesus, but by baptism and the sacraments, and upheld all the dangerous and erroneous doctrines of the Papacy. He was in a rural church a few days ago, and saw the candlesticks upon the altar, and was informed that the parson had told his hearers a few Sundays previously that the Pope was the head of the Church, and that there would be no peace or prosperity for the Church of England until she returned into the arms of her loving mother; nor was this a singular case, for he ventured to say that nearly one-half of the clergy were preaching doctrines which were more or less tainted with the delusions of Rome. (Hear, hear.) Were Dissenters to look on at all this without lifting up the voice of indignation and protest? and were they quietly to pay taxes for the maintenance of such an abomination? Besides the Romanists, however, there were in the Church the Rationalists, who denied the inspiration of Scripture, and declared that there was nothing in the prophecies referring to the Messiah. There were those who in their breadth of Churchism almost lost sight of Christianity, and in the recent judgment of Sir S. Lushington, one of the most luminous ever delivered, it was virtually declared that a man need only be careful in the utterance of his rationalism to be able to hold his pulpit against all gainsayers.

After a few words from the Revs. E. S. PROUT and G. GOULD, the meeting broke up. Several resolutions, of a similar character to those adopted at the morning conference, were spoken to by the various speakers, and unanimously carried, great heartiness and enthusiasm being manifested throughout by the audience.

BRADFORD.

In the Postscript of our last number we gave a brief outline of the public meeting held at St. George's Hall, Bradford, in connexion with the Bicentenary, on Monday, August 25. The meeting was very large. More than two thousand persons were present; the area and the stalls being quite full, and there being a large number in the galleries. Isaac Holden, Esq. (a Wesleyan), occupied the chair. In the course of the proceedings, the Rev. J. G. Miall read an historical paper in reference to the Bicentenary, which concluded as follows:—

Never, so long as we are Nonconformists, can we forget these men. They were defective; they were short-sighted; they all, with the exception of the Baptists, rolled up the stone which thundered back upon themselves. But they have left their land-marks behind them to teach us what path to avoid and what to choose. Never, so long as we are Christians, can we ignore such men. If theirs was not greatness, Christianity is not great. If theirs was not nobleness, Christ is not noble. If the spectacle of more than 2,000 men—without any possibility of converts—for this the times did not allow—giving up all, position, family, preferment, peace,—becoming outcasts and wanderers, shrinking not, returning not, repenting not, reviling not, and doing this only because they heard the voice of God, and were resolved, at all hazards, to obey it; if this have not a power—a power which shall never cease to the end of time—religion has abdicated its functions, and may be henceforth a bye-word and a reproach. We meet to celebrate that act to-day. We celebrate it as those who, differing in some respects from each other, yet agree in substantial homage to such piety and such devotedness. We celebrate it with a loud protest against many of the causes which conducted to it, but as not the less admiring the glorious courage which has left an example to all our churches of high principle and enduring constancy. We have said that the transactions of St. Bartholomew's Day were not only fratricidal but suicidal. It is strictly true. For a long time the Church of England staggered under the blow which her own hands had given her. Most of her men of vital piety had left her service. The spectacle of these 2,000 ministers driven into poverty and exile—wandering houseless and homeless—yet seeking everywhere the opportunity of serving the Master whom they loved—the fines, the banishments, the imprisonments which fell upon many of their flocks, so that it was computed that not less than 60,000 persons suffered in one form or other, of whom 5,000 died in prison, left the most serious impression that the Church which inflicted such outrages was not a spiritual church. It has taken long years to obliterate that conclusion. Even yet, with all the zeal and character and piety and devotedness of her most eminent clergy, there hangs over the Church of England a cloud which, if it is not first quietly dissolved, must one day burst into a storm. It is not simply her alliance with the State; though that, which seems an element of aristocratic power, is in reality one of spiritual weakness, and many a good man must shiver as he reads the debates in Parliament, or marks the way in which some prelate's suggestions for improving the Church's efficiency is set aside; but it is that the Establishment of England still keeps its apparatus of uniformity very little different from what it ever was. That Act of Uniformity, dyed with the sufferings of the saints, still "flames in the forehead of the morning sky." It defies amendment and alteration. Never was measure more destructive. It has cut off the Church of England from sympathy with other Protestant bodies. It tends to render her a haughty, sullen, aristocratic thing. It has reduced her to the humiliation of demanding that they who care for her friendship shall be silent respecting her faults. It has led to the result that pious and good men use, in her most sacred services, words which are certainly at the farthest distance from the thoughts they would voluntarily express; it has exhibited them explaining, expounding, softening and perverting phrases which are opposed to their gravest sentiments. It makes Evangelical men pitiable whenever they use the Church Catechism or read the Confirmation service, the Burial service, or the service for the Visitation of the Sick. It has rendered them a mystery to others, perhaps to themselves; it has broken up the unity of the Church by rendering communion difficult, if not impossible. We speak in no angry spirit. We hold the cultivation of love to be, next to the truth itself, the highest duty of the Church. We abjure all angry controversy. We will be no parties to such controversy, but we will shrink from none which raises and may tend to settle the great issues themselves. We believe that brighter days must be about to dawn upon the Church of Christ. It cannot be that a spiritual, evangelical, active body, such as the better portion of the clergy of the Establishment now is, can remain much longer in spiritual bondage to conventionalities, Acts of Parliament, or Acts of Uniformity. Blessed, for the sake of Christ's cause, will be the day when these things shall cease to be. Then good men will feel no longer spirit-bound. Then the efforts of casuistry will be no longer directed to explain the inexplicable. Then will cease the morbid jealousy of free thought and free speech. Then differing stars will unite in a constellation of love, and shed their combined light upon a guilty and miserable world. May the God of truth—the Great Head of the Church—the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, speedily bring about, in his mercy, the influences which may tend to such a consummation! (Prolonged applause.)

The Rev. D. SIM, of the United Presbyterian Church, followed with an eloquent speech which was much applauded. A due appreciation of the most pressing wants of our age, and a lively discernment of its most serious perils, might, he said, well draw from them the prayer which was said to have escaped the lips of the cold and calculating Erasmus: "*O sit anima mea cum Anglicanis Puritanis*" ("Let my soul be with the English Puritans").

The Rev. Dr. J. R. CAMPBELL being called upon, spoke to the following sentiment:—

The memory of our pious ancestry! We adore the grace of God as exhibited in our Puritans and Nonconformists, in their holy lives, in their distinguished usefulness, and in the rich legacy left by their examples and writings to their successors; beseeching "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named," that he will raise up men like-minded with them to be the "messengers of the churches and the glory of Christ."

He said that Bradford was itself that night. (Applause.) That meeting was itself a commemoration. He had been thinking the age of public meetings had passed away, and that they could not get their fellow-townsmen together in such numbers as to represent the sympathy and sentiments of the community upon a great cause. He agreed with the last eloquent speaker that it was probably in the design of a gracious Providence to awaken up in them the martyr spirit by the recollection of the martyrs, and that they should be brought, by the recurrence of these facts to their memory, to a higher style of thought and purpose and action in the great work to which they were called. (Hear, hear.) In the course of his address Dr. Campbell said:—

We solemnly renounce any sectarian claim to these men. (Hear, hear.) We deny the right of any sect to make a sectarian boast of them. (Hear, hear.) We honour them as Churchmen. (Applause.) We magnify them as the truest, wisest, most faithful sons of the Church of England. (Applause.) Shame on the Churchman who disowns them—especially at this day, after the smoke and din of the controversy have passed away. It is a little narrow soul of Church of Englandism that cannot discern what these men believed; and every man of sense should admit that State connection, or the allowance of the magistrate's power in her Government, is only an accident of that Church. (Hear, hear.) Why, sir, if that connection were dissolved, and the magistrate's power within her to cease—the history of religion in England, so closely connected with her rise and progress, would not be obliterated; her early and later Puritanism, her services for national freedom, her learning, her piety, her hereditary English character with its admirable qualities; must I debase my tongue to name it?—even her property, should not evaporate. (Hear, hear.) If I were a member of the Church of England I would be too proud to make the virtue and excellency of my Church consist in a mere accident—a piece of trapping. I would not be angry or intolerant because Nonconformists expose a mere incidental evil of my position, which I could calmly defend if I approved, or surrender without defeat and shame if I disliked it. I would not deliberately form my lips to charge Dissenters, from this accident, as destroyers of the Church. I would labour against the narrowness of mind and meanness of spirit which that charge implies. Why, sir, earnest and principled Dissenter as I am, I could not say it—that the State connection was anything essential to the Church of England. I would not belie my knowledge of her great story. I would not debase my temper toward such a member of the great republic of Christianity. (Applause.)

They were expected, said Dr. Campbell, to acknowledge that the Church of England was the Church, and that they were the sects.

We will not. (Applause.) She has no title to the name of Christ which we do not in every degree claim as belonging more justly to ourselves. (Applause.) We cannot be truly called sects in any sense which does not apply to her. (Applause.) Nay, more, we believe that the supremacy given by State patronage—giving to her a factitious elevation beyond her own intrinsic merits—is the most sectarian element of Church life. It makes sectarian temper a necessity. (Hear, hear.) A State Church is the most sectarian of institutions, and produces like tempers in those whom it disparages and displaces from their rightful equality. (Hear, hear.) We avow our persuasion that the Church of England is not only a sect, but the great maker of sects. (Hear, hear.) And in the spirit of this precious heritage, derived from these men, we hope to perfect the religious liberty of England. (Hear, hear.) And as the good which they saw and acknowledged in the Church of England did not prevent their protest and separation, so the increasing activity and revived piety of the Church of England shall not deter us from doing everything that our consciences dictate to make religious life and Church life in England conformable to the Divine type. We accept the commission and charge from our venerated predecessors in Nonconformity, and now pledge ourselves to work worthily of an ancestry so great and glorious. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. J. P. CHOWN, who was the last speaker, spoke on the necessity and blessedness of union, which did not, however, mean uniformity. Not union that should demand the sacrifice of one particle of conscience or one atom of what is due to Christ, or that should consist in mere oneness of form, but such as there is among the stars of heaven, as while there are no two of them alike, they are all stars bright and glorious in their degree whatever their magnitude, and all

> For ever singing as they shine,
> "The hand that made us is divine."

HALIFAX.

The Dissenting bodies in this town and district have not shown themselves behindhand in joining to celebrate this movement. In most of the chapels special sermons had been announced, and were preached, on the subject of the ejection of the Nonconforming ministers of August, 1662. In some of the places of worship of the Established Church, sermons bearing upon the like event were preached. The next day, Monday (the 25th), the Dissenters publicly met to celebrate the moral courage of the two thousand ejected ministers. A tea-meeting took place, at which about 800 were present, in Square Chapel schoolroom. A meeting was subsequently held in the chapel, which was densely crowded, there being nearly two thousand persons present. On the platform were most of the Dissenting ministers of the town and district. The Mayor, John Crossley, Esq., presided, and he observed in opening the meeting that they had met to do honour to the Nonconforming ministers of 1662. The privations which those men endured deserved the sympathy of the present generation, and he thought that they did well to meet that evening to show their appreciation of the principles which guided those men. While admiring the heroic courage of those men, we ought not, he said, to be unthankful for the privileges which we enjoyed and the liberty exercised at the present day. Among those gentlemen who took part in the proceedings of the meeting

were the Rev. A. A. Blackburn, of Eastwood; the Rev. R. Harley, F.R.A.S., Brighouse; the Rev. W. Roberts, Halifax; the Rev. R. Bruce, Huddersfield; and the venerable Rev. Dr. Vaughan, who addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with vigour. The acute historian (says the *Bradford Observer*) entered into an analysis of the state of parties about 1660. The events preceding and succeeding the passing of the Act of Uniformity were graphically given—made, so to speak—to pass in vivid succession before the minds of the audience. The delineation of the domestic scenes in the households of the Nonconforming ministers on learning the full intent of the "new trouble," was very powerful and touching. The number of persons ejected by the Act was stated to be two thousand, but the number, he said, was five, six, or even eight thousand. All the addresses were eminently of an interesting character. During the meeting a collection was made, and the sum of 188*l.* was obtained. This will be forwarded to the Central Memorial Fund in London.

DISS, NORFOLK.

There was a very crowded meeting in the Corn Hall in this town, on Wednesday evening, over which Professor Taylor, of Brentwood, presided. The CHAIRMAN expressed his surprise that any one should object to this commemoration, and described the injurious nature of the Act of Uniformity.

It had at no time produced uniformity even in the Church itself, for two centuries ago there were Chillingworth, Hoadley, and Burnet on one side, with Sheldon and Sacheverell on the other, entertaining widely different sentiments; while at the present day Puseyites and Evangelicals disagreed just as much. Indeed there were clergymen who, on ascending the pulpit, preached against opinions which they had been expressing in prayer—baptismal regeneration for instance, though plainly inculcated in the Prayer-book, being often preached and written against by ministers of the Church. It was not for us to judge them for this, and he only referred to it to show that the act of 1662 had not answered its purpose, while on the other hand it had occasioned much mischief. Was it not possible that it had introduced hypocrisy? It was most unlikely that every man entering holy orders could possibly agree in all respects with every word contained in the Prayer-book, and at this time there were clergymen suffering so much from the burden imposed upon them, that they gave up their preferments in order to obtain relief. His friend Canon Wodehouse, a man of most amiable temper and excellent talents, after passing many sleepless nights and applying in vain to more than one bishop for satisfaction, had, as they would remember, resigned his preferment. Mr. McNaught, Baptist Noel, and others whom he might mention, had done the same, plainly showing how heavy the burden laid by this atrocious act was felt to be by many worthy clergymen. (Applause.) In conclusion, he gave the sentiment, "Civil and religious liberty all the world over."

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The memory of the two thousand ministers ejected from the Church of England for their faithfulness to the voice of conscience." He adverted to the careers of John Meadows and John Fairfax, two of the ejected and ancestors of his own, and quoted the words of the late Bishop Bathurst, of Norwich, once addressed to himself—

> I detest the word toleration, for to tolerate implies the power and the will to be intolerant. Now I have no more right to tolerate you than you have to tolerate me. We both go to the Holy Scriptures for instruction; you deduce one doctrine thence, and I, perhaps, another in some respects, but we are all fellow-Christians. (Applause.)

After an address on the liberation of the Church from the shackles of the State, from the Rev. J. FIELD, "Religion without subscription to human creeds" was next proposed, and was spoken to by the Rev. S. WRIGHT. In proposing the next sentiment, "The Bible and the Bible only is the religion of Protestants," the Rev. Mr. KNAPTON, of Hapton, dwelt on the desirability of unity of feeling amongst the various bodies of Christians. The next sentiment was extracted from a work by the Rev. William Manning, grandfather of the rector of Diss, and himself incumbent of the parish, "Free enquiry never can be stopped, and God forbid it should." The Chairman read a further quotation from the same book, stating that the different educations, tempers, and degrees of understanding among mankind rendered variety of opinions unavoidable, and therefore to bring them to one opinion was impossible, and the attempt to do so absurd. The following sentiments were afterwards proposed:—"The principles on which Nonconformity is founded—the sufficiency of Scripture and the right of private judgment." "Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free." There were spoken to by the Rev. J. ELLIS and Mr. ALDRICH; and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Professor TAYLOR said he hoped that large meeting would be the commencement of union among Nonconformists of all denominations in defence of their common principles.

TAUNTON.

In this town on St. Bartholomew's Day (Aug. 24) the Rev. William Guest preached, at Paul's Meeting, a discourse in the morning, reviewing the history of the Christian society meeting in that place of worship for the last two hundred years. The text was taken from Deut. xxxiii. 29, "Who is like unto thee, O people saved by the Lord, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thine excellency!" In the evening the text was from 2 Tim. ii. 12, "If we suffer, we shall also reign with him."

On Tuesday, the 26th, the ministers, churches and congregations connected with the Somerset Association held their autumnal gathering for the present year at Paul's Meeting, Taunton. The attendance was more numerous than for several years past. The proceedings commenced at eleven o'clock in the morning with divine worship in the chapel, after which the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, and the author of "Church and State Two Hundred Years Ago," delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse from Hebrew xi. 39, "And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise." The preacher spoke of the wondrous power of faith, and then proceeded to show in what degree the Puritans of 1662 had possessed it. Those Puritans, he said, although they differed from each other in many respects, were all of them men of strong Christian faith, or they would not have been able to do what they did. Mr. Stoughton then went on to consider the faith of these men under several aspects; it was evangelical, vital and vigorous, practical and consolatory. In conclusion, Mr. Stoughton said, Nonconformists could not, in these days of commercial speculation and money-worship, let this opportunity go by without letting the world know of what St. Bartholomew was commemorative. The story of these Puritans might well be told to those brethren of the Established Church who were inclined to take matters as they were. Nonconformists wanted this celebration for the sake of their own souls, for the sake of their churches, they wanted to elevate their life and character; they wanted to be more like Richard Baxter, John Owen, Philip Henry, Vincent, and others; they wanted to get rid of all that was mean, base, time-serving; and they also wanted to get rid of what was worst of all—the selfish love of self. Laymen, deacons, churches, ministers, members of Parliament, all stood in need of the example which two hundred years ago these two thousand ejected ministers afforded of their faith, the conscientiousness and their self-denial. [On the preceding Sunday morning Mr. Stoughton preached the same sermon from the same text in his own place of worship, Kensington, and in the evening from 2 Cor. i. 12, "For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, we have had our conversation in the world."] A collection in aid of the poorer churches in the association was made at the close of the sermon.

A luncheon was provided in the lecture-room adjoining the chapel, and thither a large portion of the congregation adjourned after the morning service. There were a large number of ministers from the county present, and amongst the laymen were S. Morley, Esq., of London, and Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundsford-park.

The Rev. W. GUEST, pastor of the chapel, who occupied the chair, mentioned some curious historical facts relative to the church connected with the adjoining place of worship:—

> First, it was the only church in the realm that enjoyed the services of five of the ejected clergy—the venerable George Newton; Joseph Alleine, who was described by the chairman as combining the grace and eloquence of an orator, the learning of an accomplished scholar, the zeal of an apostle, and the piety of a seraph, and who never ceased to call the goodly number of those who seceded with him "his beloved flock" ("Hear, hear," and applause); the Rev. George Hammond, M.A., a learned and godly divine; the Rev. Emanuel Hartford, whom the small oval tablet over the pulpit to his memory described as a "reverend, pious, and learned man;" and the Rev. Matthew Warren, the founder of the Western College, and to whom the preacher of the morning had referred in relation to that grand utterance of his death-bed, "I am just going into eternity; but I bless God I am neither ashamed to live nor afraid to die." ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Secondly, leaving out the assistants—for it had been the rule all through the history of the Church to have two ministers—there had only been twelve chief pastors, giving an average of about seventeen years to each—a fact the more remarkable because four of the ejected clergy who became ministers were past the prime of life. (Hear, hear.) Thirdly, not one of these twelve pastors ever removed to another charge, but all died as pastors of the Church—a fact which said much for the peace and concord of Dissenting communions. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Fourthly, this society, although never binding its ministers to a creed, lest, as they thought, the authority of Holy Scripture should be infringed, had never swerved from the great principles and doctrines of Evangelical truth. (Hear, hear.) Fifthly, after a line of learned and godly ministers, the church had been strong enough to divide and form a second influential congregation, and was exhibiting at this day signs of energy, affection, and devotedness; so that there had never, for 200 years, been a period when the congregation was small, and never a period of decline and decay. (Applause.)

The Chairman also stated that two gentlemen of the town, who were reckoned Churchmen, had the day before given 30*l.* towards their new Memorial Hall.

After a brief speech from Mr. THOMPSON, the Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH (head master of the West of England Proprietary School) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Stoughton for his morning's sermon, and said that for himself he (Mr. Griffith) had kept this Bicentenary for twenty years past, for during that time he had never let the 24th of August pass without commemorating the event. (Hear, hear.) He was very glad to find that one result of this Bicentenary had been to lead many to study the Prayer-book; and he did not think that their friends of the Establishment ought to blame them for that, for some of them seemed to think that it was scarcely inferior to the Bible. It had led him to study the Prayer-book, and that study had left him a sadder man. (Hear, hear.) He could not adopt the prayers in that book if he was forbidden to use any others than those contained in it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. COKER seconded the resolution, and Mr. E. ROSSITER supported it in a vigorous and outspoken speech, which was much applauded, and concluded by saying that in order to commemorate the Bicentenary of 1662 it was suggested some months ago that the church and congregation of Paul's Meeting should build what they wanted very badly—namely, a lecture-room, as a memorial of that event. A few of them met together to see what could be done, and a sum of 400*l.* was raised there and then. (Hear, hear.) Since then the working class of the congregation had in one evening put down their names for 100*l.* towards the Memorial Hall. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) His North-street friends had done a good deal in the way of erecting school and class-rooms, and they had found that the more they built the better the rooms were filled with scholars. (Hear, hear.) Let Christians seek to do all they could for the glory of God, and he would bless their efforts. In conclusion, Mr. Rossiter stated that the cost of building the Memorial Hall, with the chapel-keeper's house adjoining, would be 1,150*l.*, towards which more than one-half had been promised, and he had no fear about the other half being forthcoming. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he had received a note from Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Thompson, stating that they had offered 30*l.* towards the hall, but that they had no objection to make it fifty guineas should the money be required. (Applause.)

The resolution having been carried with acclamation,

Rev. J. STOUGHTON, in returning thanks, said it so happened that he had High Churchmen hearing him preach that very sermon last Sunday morning, and he had been told that the effect of it was this: That although they had previously thought that it was a great pity to rake up all the old business about the Bicentenary, they now expressed an opinion similar to that of Dr. Griffith. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. MORLEY next addressed the meeting, expressing his hearty sympathy with the Bicentenary movement. He was more thankful than he could express that public attention had been drawn to that great lesson of 1662. (Hear, hear.) He was thankful on their own account, because he thought we were living in an age of compromise. The moral of this great Bicentenary movement was this: that the law never touched religion without doing mischief, and that they should pray for the day when the House of Commons should be relieved from any responsibility as to religion. Members of Parliament were men not chosen for any qualification to deal with religious questions. The House of Lords, too, ought to be relieved of the responsibility, and then the attendance of the gentlemen in lawn sleeves might be dispensed with. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the Somerset Association, Mr. Morley said it was to see the evangelists of the county that he came to Taunton. He was amazed to find such a number of earnest men gathering together and listening to two sermons; but he thought they wanted more time to confer together as to methods of action, and as to how their churches could be made more thorough realities.

No doubt some present would be surprised to hear what was said by a man who was most guarded in his statements—namely, that of all the Congregational chapels of the country, only thirty-eight seats out of every hundred were occupied, and in numbers of instances this was the case where thousands were dying for the lack of spiritual food. It was of no use to mince or disguise the matter. (Hear, hear.) He believed it arose from the people not being more living agents in the work. When the laity should heartily co-operate with the ministers, and when each of them should seriously ask himself or herself, "What can I do to help on the good time?" then they would find that their places of worship would be overflowing. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) There never was a time when the poor of the land heard with greater gladness the truths of the Gospel. (Hear, hear.) Theatres, and other places of a like nature, had been opened for their instruction, and had been crammed to suffocation. (Hear, hear.) He had stood many times on the boards of a theatre, and listened to the simple utterances which godly men had put before the people. (Hear, hear.) He felt as though he saw the band of devoted heroes passing along before him, and thought how glorious it would be if the people of this day had more of the spirit they manifested, and were more anxious to know, not how much they should give, but how little they should retain, of what God had given them for the carrying out of this work. (Hear, hear.) Let each strive how much he or she could do personally in the work, for it would not do to live upon the memories of the past. (Hear, hear.) It behoved them to stand up for their principles, and not to be ashamed of being Dissenters. (Hear, hear.) It did not mean that they were never to enter a church. He often went to church, and heard capital sermons there. (Hear, hear.) Nor did it mean personal antagonism, nor anything to make them worse citizens and Christians, but to work out their purpose, and to achieve the end they had in view. (Hear, hear.) There was a call upon them all at the present time, and the question for them to put to themselves was, "Are we acting up according to our responsibility in connexion with this work?"

Mr. Morley then alluded to his connexion with the Home Missions, as treasurer to the society, and the influence it gave him at the various meetings. In conclusion, Mr. Morley said they could not more thoroughly honour the character of these noble men whose memory they were celebrating than by constantly remembering that they had principles to maintain and work to do.

Mr. JUPE offered a few remarks on the necessity for lay agency in the outlying districts, and after Mr. F. WILLS had briefly spoken, the meeting separated.

A second service was held in the chapel in the evening, when Dr. Stoughton again preached an eloquent sermon. The congregation was very large.

On Wednesday afternoon there was a large gathering of Nonconformists in Poundsford-park, to celebrate by a festival the devotion of the 2,000 ministers who two hundred years ago threw up their livings rather than conform to the Act of Uniformity. Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Thompson, the owners of the park, issued invitations to about six hundred persons, and nearly the whole of these were accepted. The event was favoured with the finest of weather. The company began to arrive shortly after three o'clock, and spent the afternoon in wandering about the beautiful grounds, with the magnificent rows of elms, and in examining the quaint old house, with its gothic gables, its antique rooms, and its fine collection of paintings. This house has been in the possession of the Welman family (to which family the Hon. Mrs. Thompson belongs) for upwards of two centuries, and during the whole of that time has been occupied by Nonconformists. The excellent band of the Independent College was in the park, and played at intervals during the afternoon. After a bountiful tea, the company assembled in front of the large marquee. The Rev. W. GUEST addressed the assemblage. He said that they had met on a spot every foot of which might be called hallowed.

He could not help reminding them that they met, if not under their vine and their fig tree, at any rate under those broad elms, none daring to make them afraid—(Hear, hear), and under those hills of Blackdown, whither their fathers, as they passed from Taunton, fled and hid themselves like fugitives, until it was passed round from one to another that the holy and sainted Joseph Alleine was going to pray with them. (Hear, hear.) It must not be forgotten that it was to these men, under God, that the people of this generation owed the liberty they possessed. (Hear, hear.) They had now done, in some measure, with the Bicentenary celebration, although not with the principles of the Bicentenary, and what he had been afraid of was lest they should rely too much upon the past, and think, because they had such good fathers, they must be very devoted themselves. There could be no greater mistake. (Hear, hear.) It might be that the robe of consistency which their fathers wore might drop from the shoulders of their descendants in the time of their prosperity. (Hear, hear.) He would deeply deplore if it should go forth that in this Bicentenary celebration they had, whilst remembering the defects of others, been forgetful of their own defects. (Hear, hear.) As a denomination they had manifold defects. (Hear, hear.) Many things had been said which he could not fully sympathise with, and no doubt expressions had fallen from him which others could not sympathise with, but there—under those beautiful clouds and amid those stately trees, which were looking down upon that assemblage, and which had so looked down for generation after generation—let them ask God to forgive them if there had been a hard or uncharitable word used towards any one during this celebration. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Guest concluded by moving the following resolution :—

That this meeting, composed of pastors and evangelists of the Somerset Association, preachers of the Taunton Itinerant Society, deacons of churches, Sunday-school teachers, and other friends, hereby convey their best thanks to Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Thompson for their kindness in throwing open their grounds on this occasion, and for the hospitable arrangements of the day; and, further, they hereby convey their thankfulness to see them both on a spot so long connected with Protestant Nonconformity, and pray that God will prolong their lives and shed his richest mercies on the evening of their days. They also take this occasion to renew their attachment to those principles which have been held for two centuries by those who have lived in this mansion; at the same time they embrace in sympathy and affection all the "household of faith," and say, "Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity."

The Rev. R. GREEN (Baptist), in the name of the Silver-street Sunday-schools, seconded the resolution, and expressed their thanks to Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Thompson for their great kindness in inviting them there that day. Mr. MORLEY, being called upon, spoke on the Bicentenary question, and on the necessity of personal sacrifice in the cause of Christianity, and dwelt with great earnestness on the value of temperance, and of a good example in all things. Mr. F. WILLS, of Bristol, also dwelt upon the fearful results of drunkenness in this country. In conclusion, Mr. Wills offered to Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Thompson an expression of thanks for the entertainment they had provided that day. The Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH (head master of the Independent College) expressed his thanks on behalf of the students. The resolution was put and carried amid loud cheers. An old Covenanters' hymn having been sung, Mr. THOMPSON returned thanks, observing that he and Mrs. Thompson felt amply repaid for any little exertions they had made to render the meeting blissful, not only in the review of the past, but in the anticipation of the future. He hoped those around him, and especially the young, would strive to follow the example of those holy men whose memory they were celebrating, and would be instrumental in diffusing throughout this country and the whole world those principles which were so dear to them. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of every individual to consecrate all his energies to the service of God, and he looked upon his young friends around him to supply the place of those who were passing away. A loyal and patriotic hymn was then sung, after which the band played the National Anthem, and the company dispersed.

BOCKING.

In our last we gave a brief outline of the Bicentenary meeting of Essex Nonconformists, held at Bocking on Monday, August 25th, under the presidency of the Rev. Thomas Craig and Edward Craig, Esq., respectively. The report from the Bicentenary Committee was read by the Rev. Bryan Dale, and which stated that the sum of 14,275*l.* had already been raised for the promotion of the movement. A leading object with the committee had been the preparation of a Memorial Volume containing an introduction explanatory of the circumstances out of which the ejection of 1662 arose, and a very full account of the ejected ministers of Essex and their subsequent labours. The execution of this work has been entrusted to the Rev. T. W. Davids, and it is nearly ready for publication. The title is "Memorials of the Essex silenced and ejected ministers of 1660-62; with an introductory sketch of the history of Evangelical Nonconformity in Essex from the time of Wycliffe to the Restoration." After deducting a sufficient sum from the fund for setting on foot an efficient system of bookhawking in the county, and for meeting the deficiency, if any, that may arise on the sale of the memorial volume, the contributions are to be appropriated to the erection of new places of worship in the county, by lending large or small sums of money, with or without interest, as the trustees of the fund may determine. Any interest arising from the loans it is proposed to devote to the maintenance of one or more effective Evangelists to itinerate in the county. The contributors to the Memorial Fund, however, are at liberty to appropriate the whole or any part of their subscriptions to any local or denominational object at their option.

The Rev. H. P. BOWEN read a paper, entitled, "What England owes to Evangelical Nonconformity." Having enumerated the varied labours of a long list of worthies of past days, Mr. Bowen adverted to some of the efforts of more modern times, and coming down to the present generation, he dwelt upon the powerful influence for good which had been exercised by the press, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Edward Miall and to Dr. Vaughan, which elicited a cordial response from the audience.

The Rev. J. G. HUGHES, of Maldon, having addressed the meeting,

The Rev. A. BUZACOTT, of Romford, read a statistical address on "The present condition of Nonconformity."

The time allotted for the morning meeting having then expired, a Bicentenary hymn was sung to music by Professor Taylor, and the assembly adjourned to the large Jubilee School-room adjoining the chapel, where a plentiful cold collation had been provided. Some 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down to the repast, E. G. Craig, Esq., in the chair. After dinner the doors were opened to the public, and the place was soon full. The CHAIRMAN, in the course of a spirited speech, said :—

In the course of a long life, his venerable father had, in travelling over the country, gone into many of the edifices of the Established Church, and he had stated that every sort of doctrine had met his ears while listening to discourses from its pulpits; but, on the other hand, he had declared that he had never once heard from the pulpits of Independent churches opposing doctrines. (Cheers.) Could there be more certain proof than this of the utter futility of subscription? ("Hear," and cheers.) As to the necessity of State support to religion, the experience of all the free churches of the land refuted the allegation; and even the State Church relied upon the voluntary system for the support of its missionary operations. both at home and abroad. Churchmen could not bear that Dissenters should celebrate this St. Bartholomew event, and their opposition appeared to him to be a confession of weakness, because it was a most proper thing for every man to celebrate noble deeds. (Cheers.) Those who gloried in conformity ought to know that the so-called Nonconformists were the only true conformists—the Bible alone being the standard of Christian truth. (Cheers.) But was not the essential truth of the Bible denied by a book which declared that all infants were regenerated in baptism, and that the wicked and the righteous alike would be raised to "a sure and certain hope of everlasting life"? (Hear, hear.) Immense mischief was done by such teaching, and perhaps not one in fifty of those who had declared their acceptance of all and everything in the Book of Common Prayer believed it. (Cheers.) Let Dissenters from the State-Church boldly declare their convictions, but at the same time it would be wise of them rather to dwell upon those points on which all Christians agreed than upon matters of controversy, and to endeavour to manifest that love which is the very essence of the Gospel of Christ. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. B. SAINSBURY, B.A., of Finchingfield, addressed the meeting upon "The duties which now devolve upon Nonconformists." The first duty was to seek for the revival of the deep religious earnestness which characterised the men whose noble acts were now being celebrated. Another duty he would enjoin upon Nonconformists, was to make themselves and their children thoroughly acquainted with the grounds and bearings of the controversy between Churchmen and Dissenters. It was also their duty to diffuse information among Churchmen. It might be asserted that not one Churchman in a hundred possessed the slightest knowledge of the great principles of Nonconformity. He found that he might safely presume upon almost any amount of ignorance when talking with Church people on the reasons for dissent. It was also the duty of Nonconformists to give clear and unmistakeable expression to the great principle on which alone the controversy could be brought to an issue, the complete severance of the Church from the State. (Cheers.) Let it also be the duty of Nonconformists to search out for the purpose of removing those things which mar the effect of their testimony and prevent others from joining their ranks; and let them be more than ever active in all good works, and in so doing follow closely in the footsteps of their ancestors of two hundred years ago. (Cheers.)

The Rev. BRYAN DALE, B.A., of Coggeshall, said he would only add to the duties specified by the last speaker, one solemn one, namely the duty of speaking out those things which were felt in the heart. There were people in some of their congregations who wanted to silence the ministers on the Bicentenary question. (Cries of Hear, hear.) He had himself received a letter from one of the largest congregations in the kingdom asking him to preach on the 24th of August on the condition that he would not refer to the Bicentenary movement. (Cries of Hear and Oh.) His reply was that he would rather sign the Act of Uniformity than be guilty of silence under such circumstances. (Loud cheers.) Why was it that many ministers in the county of Essex had scarcely uttered a word on this movement from their pulpits? (Hear, hear.) For this reason—they were afraid of offending some of the most influential men of their congregations. (Hear, hear.) But should ministers be silent because some of their people were unfaithful? Surely not. (Cheers.) He was rejoiced to see so large a gathering on this occasion, because it showed that the unworthy feeling to which he had referred did not extensively prevail. If he found that those who were opposed to the celebration of the Bicentenary were the most earnest in their Christian service, the most liberal in their contributions to everything unsectarian, then he should be disposed to listen to their advice, but when he found that the contrary of all this was the case, he refused to listen to their injunctions to be silent at such a time as this. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. JAMES, who had been preaching for the Rev. J. Carter, at the London-road Chapel, on the previous day, spoke briefly on the sentiment, "Civil and religious liberty all the world over."

Professor Taylor, Mr. Butler, of Brentwood, and the Rev. T. W. Davids, also addressed the meeting, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WAKEFIELD.

On Monday evening, August 25, a public meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, Wakefield, for the purpose of celebrating the ejection of the 2,000 ministers from the Established Church in 1662. There was a large gathering, and an earnest devotional feeling appeared to pervade the whole assembly. Dr. Bewglass, principal at Silcoates, presided. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. John Wesley, of Whitechurch, Dorsetshire, who was an eminently holy and devoted man, was ejected from his living for refusing to signify his consent and assent to the Book of Common Prayer; and his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Annesley, was ejected from St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London. The cases of both these eminent men will be found stated at length in Palmer's "Nonconformist Memorial." The other speakers were the Revs. H. Sanders and S. Oddie (Ossett), Independents; and the Rev. G. C. Catterall and J. Hanson (Huddersfield), Baptists. The Rev. H. SANDERS addressed the meeting on the Act of Uniformity, showing under what circumstances it had come into existence, and what was its operation. With regard to the ejected ministers, he said that they were not the ancestors of the Independents and Baptists (Congregationalists), for their order was founded 100 years previously: but they were adopted into their churches, and because of this, and because of the testimony they bore for conscience' sake, they honoured their memory. The Rev. J. HANSON described the subsequent acts and sufferings of the ejected, the Conventicle Act, the Five Mile Act, &c., showing that the dominant power evidently determined by all the engines they could bring to bear absolutely to destroy these men. He was followed by the Rev. S. ODDIE, who contrasted the condition of things in 1662 with the condition in 1862, showing how the little seed of Nonconformity has spread itself over the whole of the land, until it now includes the best half of England, and how still the same struggle, intensified indeed by the springing up of a third party—the Rationalists—is going on in the Church of England, bound together by the Act of Uniformity, between the same parties as of old—the Evangelicals as representing the Puritans, and the high and dry section as representing the other side. They believed that these things would continue while the union of Church and State continued; and so they opposed that union; and having so many reasons for the commemoration of the ejected they had now met to honour their memory. The Rev. G. C. CATTERALL closed the speaking with an excellent exposition of the reasons for celebrating the Bicentenary. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and with singing and prayer.

NORTHAMPTON.

In this town, the services of Sunday, August 24th, which were general in all the Nonconformist places of worship, were followed up next day by a public meeting at Commercial-street Chapel. There was a very large attendance. The chair was taken by J. Hensman, Esq., who was supported by most of the Dissenting ministers of the town. The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said :—

Ladies and gentlemen, and Christian friends, let us not be misunderstood: we come not here to attack the character of the ministers or the members of the Church of England. In all that is said let us first lay down this proposition: as men we honour them; and so far as they preach the Gospel of Christ—and I know they are zealous in their vocation—we hail them as Christian men and brethren. (Hear, hear.) We war not with men; we war with principles, and with principles we will war. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) For my own part, I have always said—and I do not know why one should hesitate to speak the truth—(Hear, hear)—to a certain extent, by inclination, I am a Churchman, but upon intellectual and solid principles I am a thorough Dissenter. (Hear, hear.) But having said that, let me say that I see amongst the Church of England many ministers as active and zealous as our own ministers, and I say that to them we must hold out the right hand of fellowship, and they must clearly understand that while we come

here to commemorate great principles which will never die, we feel equally to them as Christian brethren.

The chairman then spoke at great length on the ejection of 1662, and concluded by saying that the true attitude of Dissent and the Government was plain enough—to be free from the Government control, but to influence the principles of the State. "The weapons of your warfare are not carnal but spiritual," and let them through God be made mighty in pulling down the strongholds of Satan. The chairman resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.

The Rev. G. NICHOLSON dwelt at some length on the Act of Uniformity, its evils and its tyranny, and concluded by saying:—

But whatever may be the case when we are gone, like the generations that have gone before us, at least this Bicentenary shall not pass over, and find us silent about our principles, and unworthy of our ancestors. We will stamp a mark upon it that will not soon wear out. We will raise a monument that future ages shall be compelled to recognise, and write upon it an inscription in letters graven so deep that the wear and tear and mildew and rust of a hundred years shall not efface it—"HONOUR TO THE BRAVE TWO THOUSAND." (Loud cheers.) They stood in the Thermopylæ of religious liberty, and kept the pass of individual conscience, and held it successfully against overpowering numbers, and thus saved the Church of Christ from that time and for all time from miserable and helpless bondage. (Cheers.) Honour to them, we say, for what they were, for what they did, for what they suffered, for the principles upon which they acted, and for the glorious example they have left behind them. (Cheers.) Little did they think when they took farewell on that Sunday evening, the 17th or the 24th (whichever it was) of August, 1662—little did they think when they bade farewell to their weeping flocks, in words which stir the soul within us to its deepest depths this day, or when, on the following Monday morning, they took their last lingering look at the village spire, beneath which they had so long and so faithfully preached the Gospel of Christ—little did they think that 200 years after they were dead and gone 5,000 pulpits would be ringing with their praises, and 97,000*l.* collected in their honour to do God service. But so it has come to pass, and thus is fulfilled once more the saying, which is written:—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The Rev. THOMAS ARNOLD followed with an outspoken speech, in which he dwelt largely upon historical events. In the course of his remarks, he said:—

With all humility, I maintain that we are the men of the Reformation, and that reform hangs with us. If we do not do our duty in maintaining those principles, in preaching them, and holding them forth, and gathering round, with ardent piety and beautiful charity, and, above all, godly life, those ancestors of ours, we shall fail in the honour due to them. Not by words, but by actions, should we remember to honour our ancestors. We should make it our point to follow their example, even as they followed the example which was set them. Therefore, all honour to the men of 1662; and may the time soon come when all England shall be swayed by their principles, when there shall be no more disputes and heartburnings, but when Presbyterians and Dissenters of every name shall hold out a loving hand to all brethren, and say "Come, let us try to save a lost world." (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. T. BROWN, the next speaker, dwelt upon the obligations of general liberty to the Nonconformists.

Where is the hold of progress and liberty now in this land? In the Church? No, it is amongst ourselves. The Liberal party owes its power to the boroughs, and in the boroughs to the Dissenters there. (Cheers.) This nation is a great debtor to the Nonconformists. Who were the conservators of Evangelical truth in the eighteenth century but the Dissenters? Who have borne their testimony to the truth we hold so dear and done their work in the name of the Lord? Who did the work when the Church was diverted or was asleep? Who has helped to cultivate the wastes of our towns and cities, and villages, and met the pressing wants, the spiritual wants, of this land? Who has erected beyond the boundaries of the Church numberless places which are the houses of mercy and light? Who have taken the more prominent part according to their means and ability in everything adapted to the social elevation and improvement of this country? For liberty, for religion, for social interests, the Government and the nation owe a debt to those who rose from our fathers in 1662, the seed that sprang from the loins and caught the spirit of the stalwart men who dared to say, who did say, at the expense of goods, honour, ease, comfort, life—"Men's souls are their own; individuals have rights; the king's power is not unlimited; conscience is sacred; liberty is precious; the first duty of a man is to be loyal to Christ, and then to everything good and true for Christ's sake." Look at the results around us to-day. What do you see? Good and evil: there is a great increase of light, largely liberal institutions, the spread of the Gospel, active zeal. I do not mean to say that all this comes from our Nonconformity, but I do mean to say that amongst the fastest friends of these have been found the Nonconformists, and that those who have done most to foster, if not to originate them, have been the Nonconformists. You see the Established Church improved; more spiritual, more earnest. Am I wrong in saying that she owes a part of that to us?—(Hear, hear)—to the literature of the Puritans she cast out? that she has been provoked to emulation by other societies?—(Hear, hear)—followed in the wake of the men who really are the descendants of those whom she one day despised. (Cheers.)

Mr. Brown, as well as the preceding speakers, referred to and condemned the ejection of Episcopal clergymen under Cromwell. He also alluded at some length to the internal condition of the Church of England, and to Dr. Lushington's judgment. He went on to say—

The spirit of persecution is not dead—(Hear, hear)—it is hardly asleep, nay, it is not asleep. When I hear of schools—(Hear, hear)—half supported by the national resources, that will not let Dissenting children enter them unless they will learn the Catechism and go to the church on the Sabbath—(loud and prolonged cheering)—when I find that a man who dares to be a Dissenter must quit his farm—(renewed cheering)—that villagers round us in our own county dare not do what they ought or what they think they ought through the fear of men; when I find that a House of Commons in this day will reject a bill for the abolition of Church-rates—when I remember all these things, sir, I rejoice that there is given to us to contemplate now an example that shows that coercion is in vain. (Cheers.) Let them oppress, let them persecute. They did before, and out of it arose the magnificent Nonconformity which we celebrate. (Loud cheers.) I am ashamed of the men, ashamed that they should bear the name of "gentlemen" that would resort to means such as those to which I have referred, and such as some friends around me are suffering from at this hour. I rejoice that there is given to us by historic illustration the truth—that no party can safely have political power, State power. That is the lesson. The Episcopalian persecuted the Presbyterian, and the Presbyterian the Episcopalian. You might as well give a sword to a child, a madman, or a drunkard, as to give that power to any party whatsoever. There is but one solution, friends, depend upon it, and it is—to make all equal, to take the power from the dominant, and give the power to none. (Cheers.)

After a speech from the Rev. E. T. PRUST, who urged the desirableness of working together so far as they could without compromise, the meeting, which had lasted nearly four hours, and the report of which occupies some nine columns in the local *Mercury*, was then brought to a conclusion by singing the Doxology.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

On Tuesday evening, August 26, a united meeting of Nonconformists, to celebrate the Bicentenary of 1662, was held in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, Newcastle. The Rev. A. Reid occupied the chair; and among the gentlemen on and near the platform were the Revs. George Bell, William Walters, H. T. Robjohns, S. Wallace, and George Stewart; Messrs. Bradburn, Goddard, H. Angus, T. C. Angus, Story, Innes, &c. The hall was crowded in every part by a highly enthusiastic audience. After devotional exercises had been engaged in,

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings in an appropriate address, in the course of which he said:—

Had they not reason to bless God that there were two thousand men in the Church of England who said—"We dare not, we will not submit to the enactments of this thoroughly wicked and thoroughly unprincipled statute;" and that those men gave up their livings, gave up their ministry, gave up all that men usually hold dear in a worldly point of view, and came out of the Church just because they could not submit to be thus tyrannised over. In Newcastle there was three of those men—Dr. Hamond, of St. Nicholas'; Mr. Durant, of All Saints'; and Mr. Lever, of St. John's—and in this and the neighbouring counties, in Cumberland and Yorkshire, and throughout England, there were men not a few who took joyfully the spoiling of their goods, who, at the call of conscience and duty resigned their livings, and made it manifest that they choose to obey God rather than man? All honour to those men. (Applause.)

The Rev. GEORGE BELL then addressed the meeting, his subject being—"The State of Things prior to the Act of Uniformity." The Rev. GEORGE STEWART, the minister of St. James' Chapel, next spoke on "The Main Features of the Act of Uniformity." The Rev. S. WALLACE discoursed on—"The Ministers whom the Act of Uniformity drove from the Established Church." Those men, he said, were virtually driven from the Establishment because they could not give their unfeigned assent and consent to everything prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and because those who believed they had already been ordained to the ministry after a Scriptural pattern, could not consent to be re-ordained by a bishop. The reasons of their conduct, he thought, were perfectly valid; they were such as would still keep him, were there nothing else, from the Establishment. The rev. gentleman went on to give a graphic account of the sufferings which the ejected ministers suffered for conscience' sake, and presented brief sketches of some of the more distinguished, as Baxter, Howe, and Owen. In conclusion, he said the more they studied the lives, the labours, and principles of the Two Thousand, the more they would be led to admire their conscientiousness, their moderation, their self-denial, their enlightenment, their piety, and zeal. (Applause.) The Rev. W. WALTERS followed with an address on "The Act in 1862." After expatiating on the injustice inflicted by the act on those who were within and outside the Church of England, Mr. Walters went on to discuss the question, What were they to do under the circumstances?

Was there, he asked, to be nothing more than a commemoration of the glorious act of the Two Thousand; were they to content themselves with merely saying they admired those heroic men? Admiration was a cheap virtue; but if they were true descendants of those Nonconformists, let them imitate those men; and how should they imitate them? Let them carry out the work they, so to speak, began, and carry it out to a glorious consummation. (Applause.) If they were to do their part in commemorating the excellencies of those Two Thousand men, they should every man of them join the Religious Liberation Society—(applause)—or, if they did not join the society they should contemplate the object that society was seeking and endeavour to carry out that object. In the exercise of moral means, by argument, by continual appeals to the law of Christ, by endeavouring to disseminate the truth they held, they should give no rest to the country till they saw the State separated from the Church, and the Church of Jesus Christ free as she was when she came from the hands of her living Lord, leaning no longer on an arm of flesh, but leaning on his omnipotent strength, going forth conquering and to conquer. (Applause.)

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the assemblage sang a doxology, and were dismissed with a benediction.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

On Tuesday evening, August 26, in the Independent chapel, the Rev. G. Stewart, of Newcastle, delivered a lecture. Subject, "The Bartholomew Confessors of 1662." On the evening of the 25th, in the Independent chapel, there was a large public meeting to commemorate the Bicentenary, Mr. Robert Imary in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. H. Teesdale and W. Hanson. There were also present the Revs. Thos. McCreath, U.P.; John McNeil, U.P.; Maclelland, U.P.; Meldrum, New Connexion; and Crabtree, Free Church. The whole of the services have been very interesting, and it is deemed that much good has been done to the cause of Nonconformity.

BARTHOLOMEW'S-DAY DISCOURSES.

To the full particulars in our last number we add a few brief notes with the view of completing our reports before taking leave of the subject, though we conclude that our readers would grudge the giving of any considerable space to the subject. We mention below that the Rev. J. Stoughton preached morning and evening at Kensington Chapel. At Westminster Chapel, in the absence of the Rev. S. Martin, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan occupied the pulpit, and preached in the morning from John viii. 32, and in the evening from Romans xiv. 7. In the metropolitan districts sermons were also preached by Rev. Dr. Ferguson, at St. John's-wood; Rev. R. G. Harper, Fetter-lane; Rev. Dr. Burns, Edgware-road; Rev. D. Nimmo, Peckham; Rev. F. Tucker, Camden-road; Rev. T. C. Hine, Sydenham; Rev. John Corbin, Hornsey; Rev. J. Davies, Old Gravel Pit Chapel, Hackney; Rev. C. J. Evans, Platt Chapel, Putney; Rev. E. Dennett, Lewisham.

Many columns of the *Leicester Mercury* are taken up with reports of the sermons preached in the various Nonconformist places of that town, by the Revs. J. P. Mursell, R. W. McAll, J. Barker, LL.B; T. Stevenson, C. Berry, J. J. Goadby, J. C. Pike, W. Wood, and other ministers. At Gallow-tree Gate Chapel, still vacant by the decease of Dr. Legge, the Rev. J. M. Jarvie, of Greenock, preached a Bicentenary sermon in the evening. The services appear to have excited much interest in Leicester. Mr. Mursell preached to a large congregation at Belvoir-street Chapel, from Matthew xvi. 13, "Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up." The passage was applied to compulsory systems of religion, which were shown to be altogether unsound in principle. In confirmation of his position, he showed that they were an affront to the Divine supremacy; derogatory to the dignity of man; a fruitful occasion of contention and strife; and in direct opposition to the genius of the Christian religion. Having illustrated these several points, the preacher went on to specify some of the agencies which minister to their decay, and then proceeded to speak of the benefits which would accrue from the suppression of all compulsory systems of religion, and he traced them. In the development of voluntary power; in the free action of civil politics; in an open undisguised conflict between error and truth; and in the augmenting spirituality of the one great catholic community, in the happy and more obvious fulfilment of the prayer of the great Saviour recorded in the 17th chapter of St. John. In suggesting the spirit which should consecrate the present occasion, he exhorted to gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings he had vouchsafed to their loyal but protesting fathers as well as to themselves; to renewed devotion to their Nonconformist principles; to Christian affection towards believers of every name; and to vigilance against whatever might lead, whether error, impiety, or indifference, among themselves, as voluntary churches, to deterioration or decay. Nonconformists, while courteous towards all, must, however, maintain their position with manly fortitude and courage, and never so far forget their obligations and their ancestry as to sell their inheritance for a mess of pottage. Most of the other discourses delivered from the pulpits of Leicester were conceived in a similar spirit.

In most of the Nonconformist places of worship in Bradford and its neighbourhood the celebration of the Bicentenary was marked by appropriate discourses, and in many cases by collections at the close of the services in aid of the funds to be devoted to the Bicentenary movement. The attendance was also better than usual. At Salem Chapel in the morning the Rev. J. G. Miall preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on "The Martyrs of the Church;" his text being Rev. vii. 14, "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." The subject was again referred to in the evening, and a collection was made at the close of each service.—At Horton-lane Chapel the Rev. Dr. J. R. Campbell preached two earnest and impressive sermons. In the morning the text was from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, xiv. 23, "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin." In the evening the rev. Dr. preached from Psalms cxxvi. 6, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."—The Rev. H. Dowson delivered two appropriate sermons at the Westgate Chapel. Morning text, Psalm cxix. 46, "I will speak of thy testimonies also before kings, and will not be ashamed." The subject of discourse was "Liberty of Christian Worship." In the evening the discourse was based on Matthew v. 10, "Blessed are

they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for their's is the kingdom of heaven." "Persecution for righteousness' sake" was shown by reference to the exodus of the 2,000.—At Zion Chapel the Rev. J. P. Chown delivered two impressive sermons, that in the morning from Daniel iii. 16—18, narrating the steadfastness of Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego. The evening service was founded on Rev. xiv. 4, "These are they which follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth;" and powerfully enforced similar truths and principles. Collections were made at both services on behalf of the Yorkshire Baptist Chapel Loan Fund.

At Hartlepool, in every Protestant Dissenting place of worship special allusion was made, on Sunday week, to the passage in English history of which the day was the Bicentenary. In some places prayers were offered up for the growth of Christian unity among all sections of the Church, the establishment of the Church on a more spiritual basis, and its purification from political and worldly influences and temptations; and, in others, special allusion was made, both in prayer and in discourses of the day, to the privileges of civil and religious freedom which have been won for the people by the fidelity of their forefathers. In the Independent and Baptist chapels, the sermons still more directly bore upon the subject of commemoration.—At West Hartlepool the commemoration was equally general. The Rev. H. Thomas, B.A., preached morning and evening in the Independent or Congregational Chapel, in Tower-street, to numerous congregations. —At Stockton, at the Congregational Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Sidebotham preached morning and evening from Acts v. 29, "We ought to obey God rather than men."—In the Baptist Chapel the Rev. W. Leng reviewed the history of the event which led to the secession of the Nonconformists; taking for his text, "Enquire, I pray thee, of the former age," Job viii. 8.

There were services in nearly all the Nonconformist chapels of Sheffield, on the 24th, which are reported to the extent of some four columns in the local *Independent*. Amongst those who preached on the subject were the Revs. D. Loxton (Mount Zion Chapel), H. Ashbery, (Cemetery-road Baptist Chapel) J. B. Paton, M.A. (Wicker Congregational church) R. Macbriar (Lee Croft Chapel). In the morning Mr. Paton, M.A., preached from Prov. x. 7, "The memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot." In the evening he discoursed of the advantages that had accrued to the country, and on the lessons to be deduced from the events of that period. The chief lesson he drew was the importance of confessing Christ distinctly, and of avowing the religious truth we hold without duplicity or mental reservation. The two thousand of August, 1662, exhibited to all ages the martyr-spirit of truth. The Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., delivered a discourse before a large audience in the Townhead-street Temperance Hall, on Sunday afternoon, the subject being, "Black Bartholomew, the Popish massacre in France, August 24, 1572." In the evening, Mr. Grant discoursed with his usual clearness on "The best modes of celebrating the Bicentenary," in the Congregational Church, Cemetery-road.

At Halifax Square Chapel 350*l.* was collected towards the debt on the building after sermons by the Rev. W. Roberts. At Hull there were sermons in all the Independent and Baptist Chapels, as also at Derby, Norwich, and Northampton. At Huddersfield the Rev. R. Bruce preached sermons morning and evening. The congregation of Highfield intend to celebrate the Bicentenary by building new school-rooms at an expense of from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.*, and by taking part in erecting a new Independent chapel in Huddersfield, with the help of other Nonconformists in the town. Towards these objects very handsome subscriptions have been promised.—In Lutterworth, associated with Wycliffe's name, two appropriate sermons on the Bicentenary Day were preached at the Independent chapel by the Rev. Jesse Hopwood. On the following evening a social tea-meeting was held in the same place. The minister presided, and suitable addresses were delivered by Messrs. Vernon and Woodburn, and by Revs. J. M. Jarvie, of Greenock, W. Bull, B.A., of Sutton-in-the-Elms; Lloyd, of Churchover; and J. Sibree, of Coventry, whose address was illustrated by a set of large coloured diagrams, published by Elliot Stock, descriptive of events connected with the ejectment. A very numerous and respectable company was present, and the sum of 50*l.* contributed as a memorial fund, the principal part of which will be devoted to the liquidation of a debt on the chapel.—At Wolverhampton Bicentenary sermons were generally preached. The congregation of Queen-street Chapel (Rev. T. G. Horton) hope to erect a new and more commodious place of worship at a cost of from 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.*—At Presteign the Rev. W. H. Payne (Baptist) has preached a series of discourses on the ejectment.

We have before us heads of subjects, or texts, preached as follows on Bicentenary Sunday:—Morley, Rev. F. Barnes, B.A.; Tonbridge, Rev. W. M. Lennox; Hundon, Rev. W. King; Sherborne, Rev. P. Beckley (collection 9*l.* 1s.); Leamington, Rev. John Sibree, of Coventry (further steps are to be taken here); South Shields, Revs. J. H. Teesdale, H. Hanson, J. McNeil, and — Mackland; Atherstone, Rev. James Read; Shrewsbury, Rev. W. Thorp (in this town the Rev. Job Orton preached the sermon in 1762, already noticed in these columns), the amount of Bicentenary subscriptions already received in connexion with Snow-hill Chapel is 465*l.*, and a site for a new chapel has been secured; Dalkeith, Rev. Jos. Brown, D.D.; Tranent, Rev. W. Parlane, M.A.; Birkenhead, Rev. C. Goward (14*l.*); Bowden, Rev. J. Jennings, of Stamford Rivers (23*l.* for new chapel at Lymm); Street, Somerset, Rev. T. Roberts (Baptist), Rev. J. Gibson (Independent); Dudley, Rev. D. K. Shoebotham (Independent); Harlestone, Norfolk, Rev. S. Laidler (10*l.* 18s. to Pastors' Retiring Fund); Burnham, Norfolk, Rev. E. Stallybrass; Clare, Suffolk, Rev. J. Elrick; Brierley Hill, Rev. B. Roebuck; Birmingham, Moseley-road, Rev. F. S. Williams (41*l.*); Huntingdon, Rev. F. Edwards, B.A., late of Leeds; Evenjobb, Radnor, Rev. G. Phillips (Baptist); Old Milestone Hall, City-road, T. Miller; Thornbury, Rev. J. Morgan; North Petherton, Somerst, Rev. T. B. Knight; Stamford, Starlane, Rev. B. O. Bendall; Spalding, Rev. P. Hull; Bristol Itinerant Society, Rev. J. Saberton; Chesham, Revs. W. Payne, J. Preston, S. K. Bland, Baptist (on the 25th there was a public meeting); Billericay, Essex, Rev. H. D. Jameson; Wrentham, Suffolk, Rev. J. Browne; Warminster, Rev. H. Mayo Gunn; Lymington, Rev. J. E. Tunmer (collections for Memorial Hall, and a debt of 200*l.* was announced as cleared off in less than twelve months); Durham, Rev. S. Goodall; Pucklechurch, Hinton, and Mangolsfield, Handel Cossham, Esq.; Oldham—morning, at Greenacres Chapel, by Rev. G. G. Waddington, on "The Nature and Design of the Bicentenary Commemoration"; afternoon, Hope Chapel, Rev. R. M. Davies, "The History of the Prayer-book"; evening, Queen-street Chapel, Rev. John Hodgson, on "Fidelity to God"; Ringwood, Rev. J. O. Jackson, and Rev. J. Woodward, M.A. (on Monday evening a public meeting was held, at which Wm. Tice, Esq., presided, when the Rev. J. O. Jackson delivered an address on the "Ejected Ministers of Hampshire," and other gentlemen took part in the services of the evening); York, Hammerton, Rev. W. Daniell; Warwick, Rev. G. J. Allen; Douglas, Isle of Man, Rev. John Chater (10*l.* for Pastors' Retiring Fund); Carmarthenshire—Hebron and Nebo, the Rev. Simon Evans; Aberdare, Bethel Congregational Chapel, Rev. H. Hughes (Tegai). At Kensington Chapel, Bath, the Rev. Dr. Octavius Winslow preached upon the subject of the Bicentenary, and objected to the commemoration as needless and undesirable; he strongly reprobated the way in which the Evangelical clergy had been pushed; while yet he denounced the Act of Uniformity as one of the most unwise, arbitrary, and disastrous enactments in ecclesiastical history which the irresponsible, despotic, and unchecked power of man ever devised. Following the services on Bartholomew's Day at Bristol, there was on Monday evening a large public prayer-meeting of the united churches at Castle-green Chapel, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. James Davis, Samuel Hebditch, and John Glendenning. Most of the Dissenting ministers were present, and the whole service was very impressive.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AND THE NONCONFORMISTS OF WALES.

(From the *Liberator* for September.)

No one who has attended any of the society's Triennial Conferences in London can doubt that they exert a powerful influence, in stimulating the zeal of its supporters, and in infusing new vigour into all the society's operations. The knowledge of this fact has led the executive committee to the conclusion that occasional *local* conferences will be of great value, and hence they have resolved on having such gatherings during the present year in Wales and in Scotland.

Wales has been selected for the first conference, from the conviction which the committee have that the Nonconformists of that part of the kingdom have it in their power to aid them to a far greater extent than they have yet done, and especially by such organisations as would insure a better representation of Nonconformist principles in Parliament. The society's friends in South Wales have heartily responded to the committee's appeal in this matter. "Such a movement," says a circular, now being signed by leading men belonging to various religious bodies, "it appears to us, will be well timed, occurring, as it will, in a year already made memorable by the commemoration of the Christian integrity and fidelity of godly men, who, two centuries ago, suffered from the operation of the same system which still afflicts their descendants, and does serious injury to the interests of spiritual religion. The Liberation Society endeavours to give practical effect to the principles which have this year been advocated with so much enthusiasm; and by strengthening such an institution we shall be likely to deepen, and render permanent, the impressions produced by the advocacy of our principles in connection with the Bicentenary of the great events of 1662."

At the time we write, the preparations are necessarily incomplete, but the following arrangements are decided on:—

The conference will be held at Swansea on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23rd and 24th Sept. There will be three sittings for business—a public meeting for English speaking on the evening of the first day —a public breakfast on the morning of the second day, and a Welsh public meeting in the evening. The executive committee of the society will be represented by Mr. Edward Miall, the Rev. Henry Richard, and Mr. Carvell Williams. Papers on practical topics of importance will be prepared by gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the working of the Establishment in Wales, and likely to be able to suggest measures for turning the conference to good account.

Concurring with the Swansea Committee, in the opinion that "this conference, if wisely managed, may become the commencement of a new era in the history of Welsh Dissent," we earnestly endorse their request that all who have an interest in its object will make whatever effort may be needed to be present and share in the deliberations of the conference. Circulars containing full information respecting the arrangements will shortly be issued; but meanwhile applications for cards of admission, with any suggestions, should be addressed to the Swansea Secretaries, the Rev. Charles Short, and Evan Davies, Esq., LL.D. *Those who desire to avail themselves of the hospitality of the Swansea friends, should write to one of the secretaries by the 13th September.*

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MISSIONARIES.—We learn by the Cape mail, just arrived, that among the African missionaries the Rev. Mr. Schroder and two of his children had died of dysentery. The Rev. R. Price was sick. The Rev. R. Moffat had been ill, but was recovering.

FEMALE HOME MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. Dr. Miller has secured the services of a female Scripture-reader for St. Martin's, Birmingham. She is to labour not only as a Bible-woman, but in the visitation of the sick and of lying-in women, in mothers' meetings, and, generally, as a minister of mercy in the parish. The rev. doctor having intimated, some time ago, his desire to try such an agency, a member of his congregation collected funds for one year.

A BISHOPRIC GOING A BEGGING.—The missionary bishopric in Central Africa, rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. C. Mackenzie, has been offered to the Rev. John Sharp, M.A., of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Perpetual Curate of Horbury, near Wakefield. The rev. gentleman has declined it, following in that course the step taken by the Rev. Henry Boyd, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, incumbent of the new church of St. Mark, Victoria Docks, to whom it was first offered.—*Times.*

A STRANGE STORY.—We have authority to state that the Marchioness of Queensberry, who has lately become a Roman Catholic, left her residence, near Weybridge, last week, clandestinely, taking with her the three youngest of her six fatherless children, and leaving no clue to her place of hiding. There is no doubt that the guardians and the nearest relatives of the late marquis have the power to trace her ladyship's flight, and through the strong arm of English law to rescue the children and make them wards in Chancery.—*Globe.*

Religious Intelligence.

HALSTEAD.—The Rev. S. S. England, late of Walthamstow, has accepted an invitation from the church at Halstead, Essex.

SKIPTON-IN-CRAVEN, YORKSHIRE.—On the 24th ult., the Rev. Thomas Windsor entered on the duties of the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Skipton, as successor to the Rev. R. Gibbs. In the evening he delivered an excellent and appropriate discourse on the Bicentenary from Acts xix. and Matthew xix. 29, after which a collection was made on behalf of the Pastors' Retiring Fund.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT BROMLEY.—On Thursday last the children and teachers of the Baptist Sunday-school, Bow (accompanied by those of the British Schools, Bromley) were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Harper Twelvetrees, at Eversley House, Bromley, when a variety of out-door sports and amusements, together with an ample repast, were provided in the grounds attached to their residence. The friends of the above schools afterwards sat down to tea in the adjoining lecture-hall. In the evening the company (amounting to about 1,500 persons) witnessed the ascent of a magnificent fire-balloon, after which the entertainments concluded with a brilliant pyrotechnical display.

CARR'S-LANE CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM.—We understand the amount subscribed by the congregation of this chapel, of which the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., is the pastor, for the Bicentenary commemoration, has now reached 772*l.* 4s. 1d., although it is known the list is not complete. Papers were distributed in the pews, containing the several objects to which it was proposed the amount should be appropriated, according to the wish of the donors, and the following is the result:—For the Pastors' Retiring Fund, 189*l.* 4s. 5d.; Paris Chapel, 45*l.* 16s.; Memorial Hall, 33*l.* 14s.; Spring-hill College Prize-scholarship Fund, 135*l.* 10s. 8d.; Bicentenary New Chapel in Birmingham, 192*l.* 1s. 10d.; Town Mission Chapel, Gooch-street (recently purchased), 175*l.* 17s. 2d. Total, 772*l.* 4s. 1d.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT DARLINGTON.—One of the first of the one hundred churches to be erected throughout the country to commemorate the ejectment of the 2,000 from the Establishment in 1662, was opened in Darlington on Sunday week. The several services were well attended, and the collections for the day amounted to 30*l.* The structure is in the "Decorated Gothic" style of architecture. The cost, including everything, is 1,900*l.* On Tuesday evening, a tea and public meeting was held in the Central Hall. Upwards of 600 people took tea, and this number was greatly increased when the speaking commenced. Henry Brown, Esq., of Bradford, presided. He congratulated the Congregationalists of Darlington on the building in which they were henceforth to worship. Mr. A. Common read a statement, from which it appeared that the amount of debt now remaining to be liquidated is about 257*l.* Mr. Brown said he should like to see the debt rubbed off that night, and he had to announce that John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, had kindly promised to contribute 25*l.* towards the attainment of that object, and he would give 10*l.*

(Cheers.) The Revs. Messrs. Kendall, Henry Batchelor, Kewer Williams (London), and S. Goodall (Durham), subsequently addressed the meeting at considerable length. Towards the close of the proceedings the chairman stated that there was now only 100*l.* wanting to clear off the debt.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HERTFORD.—On Monday, August 25th, the foundation-stone of a new Congregational Bicentenary chapel was laid at Hertford by Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., Common Serjeant, in the presence of a vast assembly. The Rev. Thomas Hill read the Scriptures, the Rev. W. Griffith offered prayer, the Rev. James Wormacott, the pastor, gave an address on Independent doctrines and principles, and Henry Rayment, Esq., presented the trowel to Mr. Chambers, who laid the stone with the usual formalities, and gave a most eloquent address. C. A. Bartlett, Esq., of Hitchin, the Rev. W. Roberts, of London, and Dr. Leask, addressed the assembly. In the evening a public tea-meeting was held in the Shire Hall, and interesting addresses were delivered by the ministers of the county. Bicentenary sermons, as preparatory to the stone-laying, were preached on Sunday, the 24th Aug. by the Rev. W. Griffith, of Hitchin, and on Tuesday, the 19th, by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. The collections realised more than 50*l.*

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, EBBW VALE.—This large, strong, and elegant chapel (the cost of which is about 1,200*l.*) was dedicated to public worship on Sunday, August 24. At the morning service prayer was offered by the Rev. John Davies, pastor. Then the Rev. Caleb Morris gave out a hymn (composed, we understand, by him) for such services, and expounded and forcibly applied portions of the New Testament containing the history of the birth and growth of social Christianity. Having spoken for more than an hour he concluded by offering the dedication prayer. The new chapel being too small to contain the multitude assembled in the afternoon, a part of it withdrew to the Wesleyan Chapel, where the venerable Rev. T. Evans, Llanwrthwl, preached; while in the new chapel the Rev. John Morris, President of Brecon College, offered prayers. The Rev. Caleb Morris, for about three quarters of an hour, in his own peculiar style, spoke to the people in Welsh and in English. Professor Morris delivered an elaborate doctrinal sermon upon the peculiar truth of Christianity, "The forgiveness of sins through Jesus," which was followed up in the evening by a sermon on "Faith and faithfulness." On Monday the services were continued. In the morning the Revs. W. P. Davies, Rhymney, and D. Hughes, B.A., Tredegar, preached; in the afternoon the Revs. H. Daniel, Pontypool, and D. Davies, New Inn; and in the evening the Revs. Caleb Morris and J. Jenkins, Pontypool. On both days the congregations were large, and the contributions unexpectedly liberal.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PRESTON.—The corner-stone of the Bicentenary Chapel, Lancaster-road, was laid on Monday, the 25th of August. The day was delightfully fine, and a large number of persons were gathered together to witness the interesting ceremonial. The building, which is designed in the pure Italian style, will be carried out in patent pressed bricks, with stone facings, except the front, which consists of a very bold and well-proportioned portico, which is nearly all in polished stone. Accommodation will be provided in roomy pews for about 1,100. Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading, are the architects. The ceremony was commenced by the assembly singing together a suitable hymn; after which the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., read appropriate Scripture, and the Rev. H. B. Creak, M.A., of Airedale College, implored the divine blessing. The pastor of the church engaged in erecting the edifice, the Rev. George W. Clapham, then read a copy of a statement, which had been engrossed on vellum and deposited in a bottle, together with several local papers, and the *Patriot* and *Nonconformist*, which set forth the origin, &c., of the church; and expressed his deep regret that a serious relapse which James Pilkington, Esq., M.P. for Blackburn, had experienced the day before would prevent his fulfilling in person the duties he had undertaken to discharge in connexion with the laying of the stone; but stated that he had prevailed upon John Hamer, Esq., one of the deacons of Cannon-street Chapel, in the town, and from which this new cause had sprung, to act as Mr. Pilkington's deputy. Mr. Hamer then proceeded to lay the stone, having received from the contractors a very handsome silver trowel and mahogany mallet, and seeing that all was correct, pronounced the stone well laid. The Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., of Ashton-under-Lyne, then delivered a most excellent address, which was listened to by a deeply interested audience for a considerable time. Another hymn, and prayer by the Rev. J. Macfadyen, of St. Helen's, with the benediction by the Rev. J. Stall, brought the proceedings to a close. The Revs. J. Armitage, H. Lings, W. Bowen, W. Hodges, W. Knox, G. Gawthorne, R. Webb, &c., were present, and took part in the engagements of the morning. The chapel will cost about 3,600*l.*, and the site, and schools already erected, have cost about 2,700*l.*, making a total of 6,300*l.* Towards this amount about 4,660*l.* has been received and promised.

BUCKINGHAM CHAPEL, PIMLICO.—Some six months since, a few friends connected with this place, sympathising with the Bicentenary movement, considered that that sympathy would find its best expression in the entire extinction of the debt upon the chapel by or before St. Bartholomew's-day. The design was approved of, and the minister, deacons, and people heartily entered into the work. On Monday, August 25, at a tea and public meeting it was announced that the debt was gone, and that this, the mother church in the wide range of Pimlico, was, for the first time for sixty years, out of debt. Moreover, the congregation, through Mr. E. Smith, a deacon, presented their pastor, the Rev. B. Pine (as an expression of their obligation to his unwearied services in the above matter, and of their affectionate esteem), a purse containing 50*l.* The meeting was addressed by many neighbouring and other ministers and Christian friends. The leading thought of the speakers was the importance of more extended usefulness, now that the burden which has so long paralysed the energies of the people is removed.

BICENTENARY SCHOOL-ROOMS, NORWICH. — On Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock, an open-air meeting was held within the walls of the school-rooms now being built in connexion with the Chapel-in-the-Field, Norwich, to celebrate the laying of the memorial stone by his Worship the Mayor (J. O. Taylor, Esq.), in commemoration of the Bicentenary of 1662. A large number of the congregation and friends assembled, under the presidency of the Rev. P. Colborne, pastor of the church, to witness the ceremony, amongst them being several ministers and gentlemen from the county. The proceedings having been commenced by a religious service, engaged in by various ministers, Mr. Copeman, one of the superintendents of the Sunday-school, stated the circumstances under which the school was being erected. In the month of March, 1859, their first little band of children, not exceeding some fifty or sixty, assembled together. Since that time they had had some 800 children passing through their school and receiving instruction, and at the present moment they had 369 on their books, and also a goodly band of Sunday-school teachers. Mr. Colborne then presented the mayor with a silver trowel, and his worship then addressed the assembly, dwelling upon the self-denying labours of Sunday-school teachers, and the value of these institutions. He saw they had connected their school-rooms with the Bicentenary movement. He was very glad to have his name associated with that event. Though from his official position he had been obliged to lay down the rule not to take part in a public meeting that might be disapproved of by any considerable number of his fellow-citizens, whether political or religious, and had therefore abstained from attending meetings at many of which he should have been glad to have been present, yet no person in the city went further in admiration of those great men of 1662 than himself. The memorial stone was then laid by his worship. It bore the following inscription:—"These school-rooms were erected in commemoration of the Bicentenary of 1662. This stone was laid by John Oddin Taylor, Esq., Mayor of Norwich, August 26, 1862." After a brief address from the Rev. J. Alexander, and singing and prayer, the meeting terminated.

VALEDICTORY MEETING AT DUNDEE IN HONOUR OF THE REV. A. HANNAY.—On Thursday evening a *soirée* was held in the Exchange-rooms, Dundee, in honour of the Rev. Alexander Hannay, who has been in Dundee upwards of sixteen years, previous to his removal to City-road Congregational Chapel, London. The chair was occupied by G. Rough, Esq., ex-Provost of Dundee. After a few appropriate remarks from the chairman, Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., was called upon to move a complimentary address to the guest of the evening, which he did in a brief but telling speech, in the course of which he referred to the great public services rendered by Mr. Hannay, as a faithful and distinguished preacher of the Gospel, a devoted friend of temperance reform, and a bold, intelligent, and eminently successful advocate of all important questions affecting the elevation of the people. In the course of his remarks he said:—

I regret Mr. Hannay's loss, as a loss to Scotland, which can—I hope my other reverend friends present will not be very angry—by no means spare even one good preacher. I may be very far wrong, and very heretical, but I cannot admire the style of pulpit address now common in Scotland. The evil is not confined to one sect, but my complaint extends to all, and it is this, that we have far too much doctrine, and too little practice—that while dogmatic theology obtains in the pulpit a place which it has not in the Bible, you may attend many places of worship from year's end to year's end and scarcely hear either the faithful condemnation of prevalent sins or the plain inculcation of those virtues which occupy so prominent a position in the teaching of the New Testament. One of the most solemn and conscience-stirring sermons I ever heard in my life was the last which I had the pleasure of listening to from Mr. Hannay, and I cannot help feeling that Scotland at this moment stands greatly in need of a little plainer speaking about those iniquities which beset us as a nation, but which our divines treat very gingerly, if, indeed, they have courage enough to grapple with them at all.

Mr. Baxter concluded by moving the adoption of the address, which referred in very flattering terms to Mr. Hannay's character as a minister, pastor, Dissenter, and social reformer, and expressed confidence that he would no doubt "take a distinguished place among the Christian teachers of the metropolis." The addresses was seconded in very friendly terms by Mr. William Thoms, after which the chairman presented the Rev. Mr. Hannay with a purse containing seventy-five sovereigns, a handsomely bound copy of the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in twenty-two volumes, and the address. Mr. Hannay replied in grateful and dignified terms, in the course of which a considerable number of the people of both sexes were unable to restrain their emotion. At the close of Mr. Hannay's observations an impressive prayer was offered by the Rev. John Masson, followed by brief and interesting addresses from the Rev. J. C. Baxter, Mr. John Laing, Mr. H. B. Ferguson, Rev. R. Spence, and Mr. Hart, of Dundee, and the Rev. David Russell and Mr. John S. Marr, of Glasgow. In addition to the speakers, the platform was occupied by the Rev. J. Johnstone, Rev. D. Cook, Dr. R. Cocks, Mr. William Logan, of Glasgow, &c. The proceedings were deeply interesting, and showed the high estimation in which Mr. Hannay is held, not only in Dundee, but throughout Scotland.—On Friday, the 22nd ult., Mr. Hannay was entertained at Glasgow, at a social meeting, by the Scottish Temperance League, in recognition of his services to the temperance cause. Robert Smith, Esq., presided, and there was an influential company present. Amongst the speakers on the occasion were Mr. M'Gavin and Mr. W. Logan. Mr. Hannay enters, we understand, upon his new sphere of labour at the City-road Chapel, next Sunday.

GENERAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A general convention of Sunday-school teachers in London has been commenced, in imitation of similar meetings which have long been periodically held in America. The proceedings were begun on Sunday by a series of special services, which were held in different parts of the metropolis, for the benefit of the children; and on Monday night there was a preparatory tea-party and meeting at the Sunday-school Union, Old Bailey, Mr. Alderman Abbiss in the chair.

Mr. W. H. WATSON, sen., secretary of the Union, read an introductory address, in which he stated that the idea of commencing these conventions was mooted at the Yorkshire conference of teachers in April, 1860; but the occurrence of the International Exhibition this year suggested the propriety of giving the *réunion* a more general character; and there were now present delegates, not only from every part of the United Kingdom, but from America, France, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, and other quarters of the globe. Mr. Watson commenced his paper by an amusing sketch of the mental culture of the community just before the days of Robert Raikes. The popular ignorance of that period was only too closely connected with a low moral tone. In the last century there were in the metropolis at least nine times as many houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in proportion to the number of inhabitants than there were now. Gambling had also reached a frightful height; and they might form a just idea respecting the sort of after-dinner talk which prevailed in good society from the simple fact that the chaplain was always expected to withdraw with the ladies. The prevalence of highwaymen was also well known; but what was more surprising was that in the works of the most distinguished writers of contemporary fiction, those men were always spoken of with a kind of sympathy. The religious feeling of the age was no other than might have been expected from such facts, even amongst the Nonconformists. The different aspect which the nation now presented ought to be a subject of devout thankfulness; and Mr. Watson said he was supported by the authority of Lord Mahon, and of other distinguished authors, in attributing a great portion of the improvement to the exertions of Robert Raikes and his successors. In London, Sunday-schools owed their origin to Mr. William Fox and Mr. Jonas Hanway, whose memory as a philanthropist would long outlast his fame as a traveller. Now there was a surprising change both in the condition of the universities and in the manners of society. The country had passed through the most stirring political crises without danger; and a large portion of the population were now going through a period of unparalleled suffering with a fortitude and a resignation which had excited general admiration. The establishment of the Tract Society, which had disseminated 959,000,000 publications, and of the Bible Society, which had circulated 70,000,000 copies of the Word of God, was attributable to the spread of Sunday-schools. There were now three millions of the rising generation in this country who were every week brought under religious instruction, and it was therefore no wonder that it should have been found practicable to extend to the working classes political privileges which they had never enjoyed before. And for this improvement the credit was equally due to the Church of England and to the different Dissenting bodies. Dr. Paley had well said that true godliness by no means flourished most in places where there was no difference of opinion, for that very difference had a tendency to provoke discussion, and to keep alive an interest in religion. Mr. Watson was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his essay.

The Rev. Dr. URWICK (of Dublin) said that, having been invited to read a paper on the position of Sunday-schools in Ireland, he had made a recent tour in that country for the purpose of collecting facts. Having briefly sketched the commencement of the movement (which was begun in 1770 by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, a curate in the county of Down), the rev. gentleman proceeded to quote copiously from his note-book. There were now upwards of 21,000 Protestant teachers, and 233,000 scholars in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The Roman Catholics held catechisings in all their chapels, and he should not wonder if the number of children attending them reached 800,000 or 1,000,000. Saving, however, that they are held on a Sunday, they had no claim to be placed in the same category as the schools which were in communication with this convention. At the present time there was one Protestant Sunday-scholar in twenty-seven of the gross population; but excluding the Roman Catholics, the proportion was one to four

and two-thirds. In England, according to Mr. Mann, the proportion was only one in seven and a half, so that there was a large balance, after all, in favour of the sister country. (Hear.)

The Rev. JAMES INGLIS, author of "Sabbath School and Bible Tracts," next addressed the meeting on the subject of Scotland. It was difficult to ascertain how or when Sabbath-schools first commenced; but from a very early period there was a great deal of family teaching. Formerly, in Glasgow, when a young man wished to be married, he went to the minister, who examined him as to his qualifications to become the head of a family. (Loud laughter.) In 1756 a Sabbath-school was founded by a minister, who continued it for fifty years, and that school was still in existence. (Hear, hear.) The Sabbath-school in its present form, however, was a seedling, wafted by the warm south wind from Gloucester in 1782. (Hear, hear.) There were now 40,000 teachers in Scotland, and 400,000 children, besides about 80,000 young people who were instructed in ministers' classes. At the first introduction it was much opposed both by the Church and the State. Some ministers declared that teaching by laymen was a breach of the Fourth Commandment, and threatened any one that joined in it with being cut off from the communion of the Church. Now, however, Sabbath-school teaching had no more earnest supporters than the Scottish clergy. (Hear, hear.) At first there was a singular prejudice against female teachers. In 1820, out of 1,700 teachers only 140 were women, so slow were people to find out what, when discovered, seemed self-evident, namely, that none were better qualified or more successful teachers of a Gospel of love. Now at least half the teachers were females. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman having given many other curious details as to the earlier history of Scottish Sunday-schools, affirmed that on the whole the great object of Sabbath-school teaching in the northern half of this island was the conversion of souls through the instrumentality of God's Word. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. F. J. HARTLEY apologised for the absence of Mr. Hugh Owen, who was to have spoken for Wales, but who having accidentally taken a wrong train, had been unable to arrive in time to attend the meeting.

The convention will be continued till Thursday.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

At a meeting in Manchester, a few days ago, of the Central Committee for the relief of the Lancashire distress, it was stated that the London Relief Committee had, in more than a few cases, been egregiously imposed upon. The London committee at once communicated with the local committees to whom they had forwarded sums, calling their attention to these allegations, and asking for explanations. In every case the committees reply that the charge does not apply to them, and urge the London committee not to give up the separate distribution. The committee are likely to comply with this request, which has been urged for a large number of places. The total amount of subscriptions received by the London committee is 41,905*l.*; including 1,000*l.*, the amount of subscription received at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, per Mr. G. N. Bullen, president (third donation).

The Manchester Central Committee have disbursed 4,050*l.*, and have 18,000*l.* in hand.

A committee has been appointed to canvass the parish of St. Pancras for subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

At a meeting of the manufacturers and others of Ashton-under-Lyne on Wednesday evening, the mayor in the chair, it was resolved that the work-people should be relieved by their employers at the counting-houses of the different mills. A second subscription-list was at the same time commenced, and the following sums was announced in the room:—Mr. Alfred and Frederick Reyner, 1,000*l.*; Mr. Hugh Mason, 500*l.*; Mr. John Kenworthy, 200*l.*; Mr. John M. Kershaw, 200*l.*; Messrs. John Andrew and Sons, 200*l.*; Mr. Joseph Fletcher, 100*l.*; and Mr. John Ross Coulthart, 50*l.* Total, 2,250*l.*

At Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool, collections were made amounting to 150*l.* on behalf of the suffering operatives in Lancashire, to be placed at the disposal of the Independent ministers and deacons in the distressed districts. A collection made last Sunday at the Holloway Congregational Church, Holloway, to the amount of 36*l.* 1s. 9d., has been paid over to the Lord Mayor's committee.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—As compared with the corresponding week of the Exhibition of 1851, the numbers show a very considerable increase, as will be seen from the following return of the total number of visitors during each of the two periods:—

	1851.		1862.
Monday (1s.) ...	49,021	...	58,906
Tuesday (1s.) ...	51,311	...	59,454
Wednesday (1s.) ...	38,228	...	52,895
Thursday (1s.) ...	44,245	...	53,923
Friday (2s. 6d.) ...	15,590	...	20,984
Saturday (5s.) ...	13,052	(2s. 6d.)	18,450
Total	211,457	...	264,612

Being an increase on the total number during the week of 53,165, as compared with 1851.

A TEETOTAL LANDLORD.—It is stated that Lord Llanover has had all his harvest got in for the last two years without the use of any intoxicating drinks. His lordship has given the money it would cost to the reapers' wives and children.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

TURIN, Sept. 2.

Garibaldi arrived yesterday evening at Spezzia. His wounds are not serious.

The *Opinione* of to-day says:—"Rumours are current that the Italian Chambers will re-assemble on the 25th inst. It is asserted that the Ministry will ask the Chamber of Deputies for authority to bring to trial those of its members who were implicated in the late events in Sicily and Calabria."

The *Opinione* further states that the news of deserters and others taken with arms in their hands having been shot is untrue.

The *Monarchia Nazionale* of to-day asserts that several chests filled with poignards have been seized at Milan.

TURIN, Sept. 2 (Evening).

The *Official Gazette* of this evening says:—

"At two p.m. yesterday, Garibaldi arrived at Spezzia in the Duca di Genova, accompanied by his son and several volunteers. This morning he was still on board.

"Tranquillity has been restored in the cities where a certain party wished to maintain agitation."

The *Gazette di Torino* states that the Ministry has invited Signori Farini, Minghetti, and Massimo d'Azeglio, and some other political personages, to Turin, in order to consult with them.

PARIS, Sept. 2.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says:—"There was never any idea of convoking the Privy Council for to-day, The Council of Ministers only will assemble to-day, as it does every week."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article signed by its political director, M. Paulin Limayrac, showing that the Court of Rome has always rejected all proposals of conciliation with Italy. It expresses a hope that the grave interests of European public order may no longer be held in check by such blind resistance, and concludes thus:—"We are convinced that the Imperial Government will endeavour to reconcile its profound devotion and unalterable affection for the Holy Father with the duties of a wise, liberal, and civilising policy."

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says the King received the news with a mournful seriousness which too plainly showed how deeply he was grieved by the sad necessity imposed upon him. After reading the despatches he went into the country, returning late to preside over a Cabinet Council.

The *Siècle* says:—

We are assured that, on the reception of the news from Aspromonte, the first word uttered by King Victor Emmanuel was "Amnesty." We are assured also, that, alleging reasons of State, some advisers of the Crown did not hail this generous expression, which nevertheless was that of M. Ratazzi and the majority of his colleagues.

A Turin correspondent of the *Temps* says that Ratazzi, on being asked some question respecting the treatment of the prisoners, remarked, "We are neither Cossacks nor bloodthirsty."

It is positively stated (says the *Patrie*) that King Victor Emmanuel has written to the Emperor on the subject of the serious events which have just taken place in Italy. The letter of the King, in alluding to the counsels given to his Government by the Cabinet of the Tuileries, points out the promptitude and energy of the repression, and concludes by again expressing a hope of a solution of the Roman question. The Italian Chambers, which have for some time past interrupted their labours, will resume them on the 15th, when an important speech is expected from M. Ratazzi.

LATER FROM AMERICA.

(Per City of Baltimore, *vid* Queenstown.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (Morning).

The Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond on the 18th inst.

The message of President Jefferson Davis is mainly devoted to the suggestions for improvements in the naval and military departments of the Southern Confederacy, and to the denunciation of the war policy pursued by the North. The President then says:—"The military events have assured the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation." He then refers to the Confiscation Act, which, he says, if executed, would ruin the entire population of the Southern States. The President denounces the Federal generals for arming slaves, also General Butler's proclamation, and states that the Federal Government evaded answering the inquiry whether they sanctioned these acts by replying that the inquiry was insulting. "Retaliatory measures must be adopted against those who disgrace the profession of war by making it an occasion for the commission of monstrous crimes. The exasperation caused by failure has aroused the worst passions of the enemy." Relative to finance, President Davis says that the accumulated debt is small. An increased issue of treasury notes for the service of the country is recommended. "The very large increased force of the Federal Government may hereafter render it necessary," he continues, "to extend the provisions of the Conscript Act to citizens of from thirty-five to forty-five years of age. The vigour and efficiency of the present Confederate force, and the skill and ability of its leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrolment will be necessary; but foresight has caused Congress to grant power to call more troops into the field if necessary."

A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress for adopting retaliatory measures against the Federals, as well as a bill levying an export duty of twenty per cent. on cotton and tobacco, to aid in indemnifying the losses of citizens by the enemy.

A bill has likewise been introduced providing that a Federal army composed incongruously of white and black men shall not be entitled to the privileges of war. All negroes belonging to such an army who may be captured will be sold, and their commanders hung or shot.

(By telegraph to Cape Race.)

NEW YORK, August 26th (Morning).

The Confederates followed close in Pope's rear during his retreat from Culpepper to the Rappahannock. Skirmishing and artillery engagements continued during the whole of last week. The Confederates at length made a dash at Cutler's Station, capturing one staff officer and General Pope's personal luggage, maps, official despatches, and most valuable papers relating to the campaign.

The reported capture of 2,000 Confederates is not yet confirmed.

NEW YORK, August 26 (Afternoon).

The Federals have occupied Warrenton after a slight engagement, and still hold it.

No further news has been received from General Pope.

The Confederates are reported to have attacked Fort Donnelson, which his still held by the Federals.

An early attack on Baton Rouge is expected, as the Confederates, strongly reinforced, are within eight miles of the city. The Federal lines have been contracted to a small space in Baton Rouge, and preparations made to shell and destroy the city in case of evacuation, if necessary.

General Butler has ordered all persons in New Orleans to deliver up all private arms. The French Consul has protested against the compelling of French subjects to deliver up their arms, as unmistakeable symptoms of a tendency to revolt had shown themselves, and in such a case the protection of the Federal Government could not be effective against internal enemies, whose language became daily more unrestrained, and who are only kept partially in subjection by the conviction that their masters are armed.

General Butler replied that there was not just cause of complaint, and that all persons must deliver up their arms. He has likewise ordered that, as the people are now unarmed, all burglaries and robberies with violence, and all aggravated insults, would be punished with death. All slaves giving information of the Confederate army would be emancipated.

Money easy. Gold 15¾ per cent. premium. Exchange: Bankers' bills steady at 127¼. Stocks advancing.

Her Majesty arrived off Antwerp in the Royal yacht yesterday afternoon, and was to proceed direct to Laeken without stopping at Brussels.

The accounts of the Archbishop of Canterbury, received yesterday, were that his Grace was gradually becoming weaker.—*Times.*

COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A collision took place on the Great Western Railway at Reading, last night. One passenger train ran into another. The engine of one train was much injured, and several of the carriages broken, but no loss of life is reported to have taken place. The accident caused a serious delay in the arrival of the trains from the west at Paddington station.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The formal notification is issued of permission having been given to Captains Sherard Osborne and Horatio Nelson Lay to enter the service of the Emperor of China. They have power given them to fit out ships for the service of his Celestial Majesty, and to enlist British subjects to enter his military and naval service. The license is to continue in force for two years from the 1st of September.

AN INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION commenced its sittings at the Hanover-square-rooms yesterday, under the presidency of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan. The plan of the convention is very much like that of the Social Science Congress. General meetings are held of the members, and papers are read in different sections on various subjects connected with temperance principles and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The proceedings yesterday were commenced with a breakfast, followed by a public meeting, at which Sir Walter Trevelyan delivered an interesting inaugural address.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

There was a fair arrival of new English wheat fresh up to this morning's market, in good condition. For all qualities, including old produce, the trade ruled heavy, at fully Monday's decline in the quotations. The show of samples of foreign wheat was tolerably extensive. In all descriptions, sales progressed slowly, and prices were barely supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in slow request, at late rates. The trade for barley ruled firm, at extreme currencies. The show of samples, both English and foreign, was very moderate.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for 5*l.* 5*s.* from Henry Thompson, Esq., St. John's Wood Park, on behalf of the Bicentenary Memorial Fund.

"W. S."—Our space is exhausted this week.

"T. Pugh, South Ockendon."—Next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

SUMMARY.

ON Monday Queen Victoria, accompanied by most of the members of the Royal family, in strict privacy and in sombre state, left our shores to sojourn for awhile at Gotha, amid the scenes sacred to her by association with the memory of her lamented husband. Her Majesty leaves behind her for a time the Prince of Wales, whose betrothal to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark has been officially announced. The Heir Apparent is expected shortly to meet his affianced bride, a lady of whom report speaks in the most flattering terms, somewhere on the continent. It will be the unfeigned wish and prayer of our Queen's loyal subjects, especially at this most interesting epoch in her family relations, that her Majesty may return from Germany with a strengthened resolution to seek in the new responsibilities that are opening upon her the antidote to painful broodings over the bereavement of the past.

The special letters from the heart of Lancashire which are appearing in the *Times*, are enlightening the public as to the extent of the calamity, which is very far from being at its worst, and helping to stimulate the various agencies which, combined, are unable to meet the pressure of destitution. These touching details are well adapted to deepen public sympathy. Rigid investigation reveals in a striking manner the fortitude and the high moral qualities of the operatives. Take Blackburn, for example, a town where fabulous fortunes have been made in the cotton trade—now prostrated by distress. There, the "hands" had to a great extent laid by of their earnings, and invested them in savings banks, co-operative stores, building societies, and other provident combinations. All these resources are fast failing. These reserves have been exhausted—the loss of some 12,000*l.* a week from unearned wages soon swallowing all savings. Still we read that the hands fully employed have subscribed liberally to the Relief Fund, though *their* future is a blank—"even the poorest, who have nothing else to offer, will give the shelter of their roof to those who cannot afford to pay for lodgings"—that the operatives avoid as much as possible official help—and that distress is endured so patiently that crime is on the decrease. 30,000*l.* worth of property in pledge at the various pawn-shops, places of worship thinned and Sunday-schools half deserted for want of decent clothes to appear in, and a population of 30,000 living upon 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, doled out by the hand of charity—what a sad tale of privation and misery do these facts unfold! We must hope, for the sake of humanity, that the explicit statements made of the stinginess of millowners in Preston and Blackburn admit of satisfactory explanation. When people who have made immense fortunes in the cotton trade dole out their solitary 50*l.* or 100*l.* for the relief of the destitute operatives, the public will feel that they are shockingly wanting in their duty to those by whose industry their wealth has been acquired. The Ashton manufacturers have resolved to relieve their workpeople at their own mills—an example which will not, it is to be hoped, be lost upon those of Preston and Blackburn. We would call attention to the letter of the Rev. W. Roaf on this subject in another column.

The Premier has made another public appearance—this time at Melbourne Hall, the ancestral seat of Lady Palmerston. The inhabitants of that little Derbyshire town, on his appearance among them to give his support to a scheme for restoring the parish church, presented him an address of welcome, which ingeniously blended advice with laudation. It must have required no little courage to beard a Prime Minister at his own home, and gently reprove him for denying the franchise to the meritorious operatives of Lancashire, and for leaving Sir George Grey to fight single-handed against game-preserving squires in Parliament. His lordship, with his usual tact, avoided reference to such unpleasant topics, and took refuge in safe generalities about the preservation of the national dignity, a eulogium on Dr. McNeile's eloquence, and the very profound remark that the "restoration and repair of temples of Divine worship which are consecrated by every feeling of the human heart, go directly to the heart of man."

Notwithstanding the paralysis of our cotton industry and our very restricted trade with America, the Board of Trade returns for July are by no means discouraging. The total shipments for the month are valued at 12,131,801*l.*, being 2,037,541*l.* more than in July, 1861, though 390,897*l.* less than in 1860. For the seven months the decrease is 791,205*l.*, compared with last year, and 5,096,207*l.* compared with 1860. The shipments of cotton goods reach nearly the average value, owing chiefly to the great rise in prices. This comparatively favourable state of our commerce is due mainly to the beneficial results of the French treaty, which, on the unblushing confession of the *Times*, is justifying its wisdom. "That it would do so," quoth the leading journal, with that brazen effrontery which would be amusing were it not so unprincipled, "*there never could be a moment's doubt.* In its matter and substance it is an act that may class with the repeal of the Corn-laws; and if in its manner and form it was a sacrifice of British usage and character, we will hope that we can afford that sacrifice." Mr. Cobden is indeed avenged when the second great boon he has conferred on his country is allowed by his bitterest enemy to be of equal value with the first!

The startling news of the defeat and capture of Garibaldi has created a great sensation throughout Europe. It appears that he was, with a portion of his volunteers, attempting to avoid the Royal troops and make his way north across the mountains, when he was intercepted at Aspromonte by Colonel Pallavicino and his Piedmontese riflemen. Garibaldi absolutely refused to lay down his arms. After an obstinate engagement, in which Garibaldi (who is said to have courted death) and his son were wounded, they were taken prisoners with the whole of their force. The general was conveyed to Spezzia, and will, it is said, be tried, and afterwards pardoned and expatriated. At Milan, Genoa, Florence, and Como, there have been popular demonstrations, which have all been suppressed. The Italian Government have yet to face the Parliament, which meets on the 15th.

Meanwhile the policy of the French Emperor at this grave crisis remains a profound mystery. His advisers, if so they may be called, are divided in opinion, and there are rumours that the propapal party headed by Walewski and Drouyn de l'Huys, are obtaining the ascendant, and are likely to supersede, in the Imperial councils, Thouvenel and Persigny, who are favourable to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The British, and even the Russian Government, is said to be pressing earnestly for a settlement of the Roman question, and the Turin Government, on less reliable authority, to have received an assurance that the French garrison will leave the Papal States and return to France six months hence.

The campaign in America, notwithstanding the great heat of the weather, has taken a new turn. Under cover of Pope's operations on the Rapidan, M'Clellan has, with great skill, managed, without molestation, to extricate his army from the *cul-de-sac* on the James River, and advance by Acquia Creek to form a junction with his brother general. The Federals now present a long line to the north of Richmond, from Front Royal, through Warrenton to Fredericksburg, with a river in the front, and Washington secured against sudden attack. Here, in a more salubrious position than the banks of the James River, they will probably act on the defensive, and watch the movements of the ubiquitous General Jackson, till the reinforcements, which the drafting process is rapidly bringing in, are available for military purposes.

In the West the Confederates appear to be recovering much of the ground lost last spring. Somerset and Fort Donnelson, the scenes of recent Federal triumphs, have fallen into their hands; Nashville is threatened; a great part of Tennessee has been recovered; and Southern Kentucky, from the mountains to the Ohio, is in possession of the Confederate forces. General Buell, unable to avail himself of the support of the gunboats on the rivers, is out-generalled, and the contest for the Border States is as fierce and undecided as twelve months ago. It is this consideration, no doubt, that governs the vacillating councils of the Washington Government on the slavery question.

SAMPSON SHORN OF HIS LOCKS.

DEFEATED, wounded, captured—his *prestige* destroyed, his reputation as a patriot sullied, all that he is, and all that he has, amenable to the violated law of his country — such is the sad issue of Garibaldi's last enterprise. Which of us does not grieve as for the loss of a personal friend?

That Garibaldi when he left his island home for Sicily had in his eye the possible alternative of civil war we do not believe. His earlier speeches, borne out by his earlier deeds, prove that the idea was then abhorrent to his nature. He seems to have imagined that his name and presence would have constituted the nucleus of a national influence, the pressure of which upon the Ratazzi Government, upon the King of Italy, and ultimately upon the Emperor of the French, would become irresistible. It was no part of his plan, we judge, to cross swords with any of his countrymen. He could hardly have supposed that he could succeed by force of arms in driving the French army of occupation out of Rome. He appears to have calculated upon reaching the gates of the Eternal City without encountering from the Italian army any check which he could not overbear or evade without the shedding of blood. It was to foreign bayonets alone that he intended to bare his breast. What he aimed at was to put himself into a position to say to Napoleon III., "Kill me, or take your departure from the capital of Italy." It was a mad adventure, but there was method in the madness. A fortnight ago it seemed not unlikely to be crowned with success. The one element, however, which might have made it feasible, was soon found to be lacking. Italy declined to follow where Garibaldi led the way—not because she did not love the man, but because she saw the precipice at the end of his path. Sampson shorn of his locks was invincible no longer. Alas, that he should not have discovered till too late that his strength was departed from him!

With Garibaldi's defeat, we trust, will close the separate career of what is called "the party of action" in Italy. Much as we admire the character of the largest-hearted and most patriotic hero of modern days, we confess that we put no great reliance on the agencies he was so prompt to invoke. "A million muskets" does not, according to our notion, constitute the best guarantee for a nation's independence, and no guarantee whatever for its municipal freedom. No doubt, the possession of Rome for its capital, is sorely needed by the Italian Government. To see it in the occupation of a foreigner is something more than "a sentimental grievance." Exclusion from what should be the metropolis, the natural centre of Italian political life, is, for the Government of Victor Emmanuel, exclusion from the only position which would give it fair command over the whole kingdom. It keeps up a perpetual fever of the blood. It diverts attention and energy from the more profitable objects which pressingly invite them. It foments local jealousies. It exerts a disintegrating power upon the different provinces—and, in proportion as it checks the growth of unity, the fusion of all separate interests into one, it enfeebles authority, and, to a certain extent, paralyses its arm. All the proper functions of Government are rendered more difficult of performance by this want of a natural centre. But, to our thinking, the existence of "the party of action" serves the Emperor of the French, just in proportion to its impatience and its strength, as a pretext for the prolongation of his stay at Rome. The alien army will not be driven out by armed violence. Italy is not, in the very infancy of her national existence, a match for the consolidated strength of the French Empire—especially whilst Austria, still unreconciled, crouches in Venetia. Italy's fist shaken in the face of France is but ill-calculated to scare the latter Power into retreat from a false position. Garibaldi has attempted it and miserably failed. After his failure, no Italian patriot, we should hope, will repeat the mistake. Rome is not to be obtained in that way.

We cannot help thinking that the defeat and capture of Garibaldi by an Italian force, most painful as the event must be to all the parties concerned, open a more promising prospect for Italy than she has looked upon since the death of Count Cavour. We take it for granted that the illustrious prisoner will be disposed of rather in consideration of the immense service he has

with such singular disinterestedness rendered to his country, than of the exceptional indiscretion which has terminated so disastrously for himself. But apart from the personal interests of the too impetuous and self-immolating patriot, we believe that his failure will serve Italy far more triumphantly than his success. It has deprived the Emperor Napoleon of his last remaining pretext for occupying Rome, and for dictating at the Tuileries what shall be the policy of the Government at Turin. Without his aid, and under circumstances which nothing but the calm good sense and wonderful self-restraint of the Italian people could have made possible, a weak and unpopular Government has grappled with Revolution, headed by the man whom all Italians idolise, and has crushed it in its germ. There can be no further pretence that Victor Emmanuel, unable to protect his own throne, must therefore be unable to protect the person of the Pope, or to give reliable guarantees for the maintenance of his state and independence. If, after what has happened within the last fortnight, the Emperor still persists in retaining Rome, he must do so avowedly as an object of dynastic ambition; for he has no other available plea. Will he venture upon this? France is sensitive to the public opinion of Europe, and Napoleon is not insensible to the public opinion of France. If it were a mere question of right and wrong we should despair of any change in the mind of the French Emperor. But it is now passing, if it have not already passed, into a question of European policy,—a question vital to the peace of other Powers. Italy without Rome is necessarily Revolution on the watch. Even France cannot pretend to the right of dragging and keeping all nations upon the threshold of war, when no purpose is to be served thereby but the upholding of Imperial self-importance. Ratazzi has done his master's work but too effectually—so effectually that the world is already asking why the master may not himself quit the scene in which he has been so mischievously meddlesome. Is Italy to be an appanage of France? This is the query which Europe will have to entertain. If not, the time is at hand when the French must evacuate Rome.

Let the public indignation which the distressing occurrences of the last month have excited light upon the proper head! It is not Garibaldi, not Victor Emmanuel, not even the Ratazzi Government, that can be held guiltily responsible for the events in Italy which all generous hearts must deeply deplore. One man, and one man only, could have averted the ruin—the Emperor Napoleon is that man. During the last three years he has deliberately chosen to expose the new-born Kingdom of Italy to a succession of trials beneath which the patience of any other nation would have given way. He has always been ready with a pretext, the last of which is gone. The screen is destroyed, and the actor behind the scenes is visible. We question whether even he can continue to play his part—as the *Revue de Deux Mondes* correctly describes it, "a coarse and brutal part." The French press is boldly and honestly pointing out the true cause of disquietude in Italy and Europe—the military occupation of Rome by France. The camp at Châlons is broken up—a Cabinet Council was summoned for yesterday at St. Cloud. Let us hope that a few days will give Europe the solution of the Roman question—the only right and reasonable solution of which it is capable. In that case it will be acknowledged that the very indiscretion of pure-hearted patriotism has baffled the policy of the craftiest and most selfish diplomacy.

THE GAROTTE AND THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE.

WE are told, and we can readily believe it, that it is a decidedly unpleasant operation to be garotted within an inch of one's life. Not even the most implicit confidence which we may put in the skill of the operator that he will not carry the process to extremity, reconciles us to the taste of strangulation, and to the abstraction of property which usually accompanies it. Honest men are not often anxious to know by actual experiment on their own person the kind of sensation produced by hanging, particularly when temporary loss of breath is almost certain to cost them a permanent loss of watch and purse. The mere dread which the chance of such an infliction excites is, naturally enough, regarded as an intolerable evil. To quit your own domestic castle, with all its living treasures, for the purpose of visiting a friend only three streets off, uncertain whether before your return thither you may not have the circumference of your throat, and its capability of compression, measured for you by the arm of a ruffian, while the depth of your pocket is being simultaneously guaged, is felt by most people to be an ugly look-out. We all remember the brief "reign of terror" which troubled the metropolis and some of our large provincial towns in the winter of 1856-7, when the practice of garotting was most prevalent. The epidemic, it would seem, threatens to return upon us in an aggravated type. It makes its victims in broad daylight and in populous thoroughfares, and it would be presumptuous to say where or when you are safe from it. London, in spite of gaslight and police, is reproducing in 1862 the barbarisms of mediæval times, and, unless the habits of its predatory class be speedily reformed or restrained, it appears far from impossible that an iron collar will become as fashionable an article of male attire as steel hoops are of female.

Seriously, the frequent irruptions of crimes of violence in the streets of the metropolis reflect discredit upon the Home Government, and indicate some radical defect in our penal system. These garotte robberies are the handiwork of ticket-of-leave men exclusively, for they can only be successfully resorted to by the veterans of crime. It must be confessed that we Englishmen are but bunglers in the administration of secondary punishments; not that we are less in earnest about the matter than other nations, nor that we have less occasion to study it intently, nor that we are deficient in that inventive and organising talent which this duty of Government specially demands—but that the work is comparatively new to us. For a long course of years, our almost unpeopled colonial possessions enabled us to ship off our criminals to antipodean regions, and to put them out of sight and out of mind at one and the same time. It was a convenient method, but it was one recommended by its convenience only. Whether philanthropy or philosophy would have availed to put an end to it, is a question we need not trouble ourselves to discuss—the colonies themselves put an end to it. The incessant drain into their neighbourhood of the greater and the worst part of the moral feculence of the mother country imparted such an offensive and dangerous taint to their social atmosphere as compelled them, one after another, to refuse submission to the outrage. It is no longer a matter of choice with us, but of necessity, to consume our own crime. We have no outlet for it—we must absorb it. But we are novices as yet in the enterprise. We have hardly got through the experimental stage of the new business which has been thrust upon us. We have made mistakes, and we have to pay for them. Our blunders in this as in other departments gradually stake off the road in which we should walk. Perhaps our authorities are slow to learn. Perhaps they show too persistent an attachment to pet theories after all the rest of the world have pronounced them failures. But there is no reason for supposing that the task will finally prove too hard for us. In course of time, no doubt, we shall have learnt how to consume our own crime, as our manufacturers under stress of compulsion have learnt how to consume their own smoke.

The ticket-of-leave system, as now applied in Great Britain, is doubtless responsible for the periodical increase of street robberies effected by violence. The evidence of this fact is too strong to be resisted. We can hardly wonder, therefore, at manifestations of impatience in condemning it altogether, or at loud demands from some portions of the public to abandon it as worse than useless. Before doing so, however, would it not be well to inquire whether the principle of the system has been proved to be unsound, or whether it has been erroneously applied? We cannot, it is obvious, shut up every convicted criminal during the whole remaining term of his natural life. Many of them—by far the greater part of them, must needs, after the expiration of their term of punishment, be let loose upon society once more. The question is whether they shall be launched again into the world under the influence of hope or of despair. The former, it is true, *may* fail—the latter *must*. By compelling every convict, as an inexorable rule, to undergo the whole penalty which law has awarded to his crime, you may slightly diminish for a time the number of criminals who are at large, but you take away from them, by the same process, all motive for abandoning their nefarious calling. But you may effect some reformatory change, by making a part of the sentence dependent for its duration on the prisoner's own conduct, and by dismissing him before he has exhausted his sentence, on conditions which will operate as a sort of bail for good behaviour. You thereby give him a chance, at least, of returning to the paths of honest industry, and whether he does so or not will be considerably affected by his own estimate of the strength of that chance, and by his initiatory experience of the results it may bring him. The adjustment of conditions is a matter of great delicacy and difficulty in the ticket-of-leave system—and it is much to be questioned whether, in England at least, it is determined with sufficient practical sagacity.

The system may be applied in two ways. Convicts whose penalties are still unexhausted, may be set free on promise of good behaviour, and as a reward of steady conduct under confinement, to seek a future livelihood, on two different plans, alike in some features, but in some essential ones utterly dissimilar. They may go back into society, under police surveillance, with all their antecedents suppressed, in the outward garb of unfallen men, and begin their competition with honest bread-winners, as though they themselves had known no disreputable calling. But to give this plan a fair chance of success, it has been found that the surveillance should not be intrusive, and, in practice, the police have been encouraged to lose sight of the ticket-of-leave men altogether. If the plan be a sound one—if it be really desirable that the convict should re-enter the world with the slough of his previous bad character left behind him—we do not well see how it could be otherwise. To keep open and undisturbed to the eye of the constabulary body the trail of the discharged prisoner is to diminish immensely the probabilities of his succeeding in passing muster thereafter with labourers yet untainted with crime. The very essence, if we may so say, of this mode of applying the ticket-of-leave system is the cutting off the man's future from his past. His chief hope and stimulus lie in being able to bury in perpetual obscurity his criminal experience, and so long as he is conscious that the police in the neighbourhood in which he seeks a living by his industry are possessed of his secret, and can at any time disclose it, that hope he finds it all but impossible to entertain. It appears, therefore, inseparable from this plan that surveillance should be rather nominal than real, and that so far as it might be a security to society it practically goes for nothing. The advocates of this method of applying the system declare that not above ten per cent. of the ticket-of-leave men are known to return to a dishonest career—its opponents affirm that fifty per cent. would be a much closer approximation to facts—the truth probably lies pretty evenly between them.

The other plan seems the more natural one, as it is certainly more conformable to truth and reality. It makes no concealment. It finds employment for the convict, and sends him to it, as a criminal working his way back to honesty under intermediate bonds of good behaviour. His antecedents are known to his employer. His behaviour is closely watched. The authorities never lose sight of him, at any rate until it may be assumed with safety that he requires watching no longer. Mr. T. B. L. Baker thus describes the method, which we need hardly add is known as the Irish method. They are "individually treated and watched during their imprisonment." They are then "given a slight degree of liberty, with a careful watch how they employ it." They are then placed out in situations with such masters as are found to undertake the experiment, and are kept in sight by the police of the locality. In Ireland the plan works with admirable success. How far it might be reported to in England with prospects of equal advantages is matter of keen controversy between the prison authorities of the two kingdoms. The reappearance of the garotting epidemic will probably lead to a partial trial of it. And experience, so far as it goes, tells in favour of the system. "In the reformatory work, in fact," remarks Mr. Baker, "the ticket-of-leave system is far more largely, more truly, and more beneficially carried out than in any other treatment of crime in this kingdom, or, I believe, any other. I usually let a boy go when a little more than half his sentence is expired, but I very rarely lose sight of, or lose my influence over, a boy, not only during his sentence, but for many years after."

The matter is one of deep and growing interest, and should the revival of garotting practices force attention to it, unpleasant as the practice is, whether in apprehension or in fact, it will not be wholly without its use.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PROTEGE.

THE "eternal negro" has had audience of Mr. Lincoln to learn a bit of his mind. By special desire a deputation of coloured persons waited upon the President on the 14th of August to hear from him a statement of his views as to their position, and the course he would recommend them to take. His speech reads more like a comedy than a serious proposal, though made in all simplicity and seriousness. In brief, the drift of this extraordinary appeal may be thus described:—"Your race has been the cause of this civil war, and we must look to you for helping us out of the difficulty, and to make a sacrifice for the sake of your kindred. You are among us, free Americans, little better than Pariahs, and your condition cannot be altered.

'The ban is still upon you.' 'I pity you extremely.' Still we must look the inevitable facts in the face, and strive to discover an adequate remedy. That can only be found in emigration. Go then with your wives and families to Central America, where you can work the rich coal-fields, and form a coloured colony apart from the white man, and where you may escape the social degradation you are now subject to, and become your own masters. I have money in hand to help you, and Congress will vote more. Don't be in a hurry to decide. There is plenty of time. Think less of yourselves than of your race, the good of mankind, and of future generations—

'From age to age descends the lay,
To millions yet to be;
Till far its echoes roll away,
Into eternity.'"

The deputation promised to consider the proposal and give an answer "in a short time."

If we cannot accept the theory that Mr. Lincoln is a wag who could not resist his joke at the expense of the coloured people, we must conclude that a more selfish and insulting proposal was never made by governor to the governed. The President plainly proposes to visit upon the free blacks of the North the sins of the free whites—to make them bear a second and heavier penalty for the wrong and injustice that the superior race has inflicted upon them. It is impossible, consistent with a belief in that "common-sense" which Mr. Lincoln is reputed to possess, to suppose that he has any faith in his own specific. He deliberately asks some half-a-million of coloured people, loyal citizens gaining an honest living by industry, many of them occupying the responsible positions of clergymen, lawyers, engineers, artists, and manufacturers, to take themselves away from the land of their birth, and encounter all the hardships and uncertainties of a new life in a wild and tropical country. There can be no doubt of the reply of the coloured people of the North. They will prefer to remain where they are, where their industry obtains sure recompense, and where, before long, if the white population continues to be killed off, their labour will be wanted.

This singular incident, however, throws a very lurid light upon the state of feeling in the Northern States, which are striving in the name of liberty to coerce the Southern States back into the Union. If the North is fighting for the rights of the negro in the slave States, how is it that the rights of the negro in the free States are so coolly ignored? The evils of an intermixture of the two races are undoubted, and the Americans may fairly claim that some allowance should be made for their prejudices. But with marvellous selfishness they endeavour to condone one wrong by inflicting a greater. Instead of accepting the arrangement of Providence, and overcoming their prejudices, they simply propose, without any moral right to make the demand, to banish the coloured race out of their sight. They refuse to accept the inevitable, though there is no other alternative. It is the manifestation of this spirit, and the evidence which it furnishes of a callous disregard of the rights of the blacks, that weakens British sympathy with the Federal cause.

But we would not do injustice to the Free States. There, the coloured race are permitted to live, to work, to enjoy the fruits of their labour, and the social rights of citizens. They dwell there, it is true, on sufferance, but the law, as far as possible, protects them. There is still a gulf between the condition of the black race in the North and South. Eternally a chattel—is the doom to which the South has consigned the negro. We would ask any of our readers who, disgusted with Northern insincerity, boasting, and impotence, are ready to transfer their sympathies to a nation based on the negation of humanity, to ponder well the fearful significance of the following telegraphic news relative to the Confederate Congress:—"A bill has likewise been introduced providing that a Federal army, composed incongruously of white and black men, *shall not be entitled to the privileges of war. All negroes belonging to such an army, who may be captured, will be sold, and their commanders hung or shot.*"

GRASPING THE NETTLE.

IT seems to most of us a pity that we cannot, to some slight extent at least, modify the disciplinary process through which we are passing. We all admit, no doubt—such of us, we mean, as read the purport of our own individual history by the light of Divine revelation—that the circumstances which enwrap us are arranged by a Wisdom and Goodness infinitely transcending any that we can pretend to—and each of us would deem it presumption in another to complain that his outer sphere is not arranged with so precise an adaptation to his inner constitution and tendencies as, if left to himself, he would prescribe. Our theory is all right—our application of it to all cases but our own is reverential and submissive—but which of us is not, in his own case, sensible of a daily recurring temptation to imagine, what he would be startled to confess even to himself, that in some particulars he could improve the tests by which his character is being put to the proof, his weaknesses are being strengthened, his better qualities are being developed, and himself is being laid bare, step by step, to himself? The fact is, our self-knowledge is so limited, so partial, so utterly incapable of estimating the relation of any of the special incidents of life to its whole design and drift, that we fail to discover in multitudes of particular instances what can be their bearing upon what we are or what we are to be. Hence, we have a goodly number of duties to perform, of which, while we cannot but acknowledge them as duties, we are sadly at a loss to discern the use, either proximate or remote, and we are very apt to shirk them where we can, and, where we cannot, to postpone the discharge of them to the last moment possible.

These, for the most part, constitute the disagreeables which, if we were permitted to plan all the details of our scheme of life, we should certainly omit. They swarm about us like flies—they tease us as incessantly—and, for aught we can discover, to as little good purpose. There is always one or more of them buzzing about conscience, and extorting from it a more or less irate attention. We fancy that we should get on better without them—that they provoke into activity the most questionable and morbid tendencies of our disposition—that when neglected they worry us, when heeded they do us no good. If called to make large self-sacrifices, we can make them—if compelled to endure heavy afflictions, we can submit to them—because we think we can comprehend their general significance, and can detect in them some visible connexion between the now and the hereafter. But obligations which seem petty but which are nevertheless most irksome, we seem unable to understand by any large rule of interpretation. We recognise them with reluctance—we respond to them moodily—we defer as long as possible the discharge of them—and if we do not wholly give them the slip, as we have a strong inclination to do, we usually allow ourselves to be so driven into a corner by them, that performance takes the shape of compulsory service, and, although pleased enough to get rid of them at any rate, we derive no other satisfaction from our forced observance of duty. These disagreeables are the pest of our lives—keep up in us a constant irritation—and make us more anxious to shun them, than the greater trials which burn out from us an appreciable portion of dross.

Now it is no part of our present purpose to attempt a *rationale* of these common phenomena of life, or to explain the part they play in bringing about its grand and final results. No finite knowledge, perhaps, could make the explanation perfectly satisfactory, or show in the individual instances which so puzzle our reason, the precise operation of general principles the reasonableness of which we should readily admit. But, leaving these high matters to more capable thinkers, we prefer dealing with the subject in a practical way. We believe that it is in the power of most people to reduce the vexations of which we have spoken to an almost imperceptible *minimum*, and to gain something in the shape of remunerative self-discipline by the process. Our prescription is no novelty, we admit. They who have tried it—and many have—will bear testimony to its being effectual. They who try it for the first time will be surprised to discover what virtue there is in it to reduce mere disagreeabilities, both in number and dimensions, to the veriest trifle.

"Grasp the nettle firmly, and you will not be stung." This is the whole secret of our moral prescription. It is but a variety of the Scriptural admonition, "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you." It amounts to this—that in place of allowing puny but uncongenial obligations to dog your heels, you are to turn round upon, and dispose of, them as soon as their first bark is heard—in a word, you are to walk up to them, instead of walking away from them. It is astonishing what an extent of space in life we may clear of what we deem annoyances by simple obedience to this rule. A half-a-dozen duties present themselves in the fresh morning to your conscience, as awaiting your discharge during the day. Two of them, say, are particularly irksome to you—the rest you can take some pleasure in performing. The natural course is—the course you commonly adopt—to get through what you have a mind to, and to leave what you have no mind to until afterwards. The consequence is that the shadow of the latter blots out more than half the sunshine of the former. Few men can go about that which falls in with their tastes with all the relish which is natural to them, when they know that every step they take is bringing them nearer to some postponed duty from which they inwardly recoil. The youngster who has to take physic after jam soon gets to loathe the jam itself. We all know what it is to join in an entertainment which is to precede the departure, perhaps for ever, of an intimate friend, and how, whatever efforts we may make to keep up a joyousness of spirit, the final adieu constantly obtrudes upon our mirth, like a spectre at the end of a moon-flecked avenue. All is damp, inelastic, unenjoyable, not for what it is in itself, but in consequence of what is known to be coming presently. Many a man's day has been rendered insipid and almost distasteful by the mere postponement to the evening of what he shrinks from, and what, if done in the morning, would have left him as light-hearted as a bird. "Take the bull by the horns," we say. If there be anything needing to be done either now or presently the thought of which is unpleasant to you, do it *now*, and have done with it. Make a rush at it as soon as it presents a claim. Don't stay to think about it. Put it behind you, as soon as possible, as a *fait accompli*. The spring of your resolution will carry you through the work with much less trouble than you would have anticipated, and, however disagreeable, you will at least have taken care that it shall not impart its odious flavour to the more agreeable duties that are contiguous to it.

We may add that unwelcome things, when they are meet brusquely and with the energy of a resolution that will let no grass grow beneath its heels, really excite in the doing of them some compensatory sensations. Dealt with on the instant and by a determined will, they lose somewhat of their prickliness, and even emit an unexpected fragrance. The shock to the system which a sudden plunge into cold water gives you, is soon followed by a desirable glow. You do not lessen it in the least by shivering a half-an-hour at the water's edge—hesitating to do what must be done at last, and losing, when it is done, the benefit of the reaction. It is so with many of our moral obligations. We must shut our eyes, and pitch headlong into them. The more we defer action, the harder it becomes, and the less profitable. Take a familiar illustration—one will be enough. Last night, in conversation with an acquaintance, you said something of yourself, or of somebody else, which this morning you are obliged to consider unjustifiable, and which may lead to mischief. You have to undo what in thoughtlessness, it may be, you have done. You have, in fact, to discharge that least grateful of all duties—the duty of acknowledging your own wrong, and repairing it, if need be. Don't stand thinking about it, man! Off with you, at the very earliest available moment, and disburden your conscience! Stop the mischief, if possible! Suck away the venom before it has had time to operate! In the first place, you relieve yourself of worry. In the second, you commend your conscientiousness and candour to your acquaintance, and in the last place, you nip off the germ which might have expanded into you know-not-what proportions of evil. All this is gained by grasping the nettle firmly. We might multiply illustrations—but they would all enforce this one rule of practical wisdom—"Whatever you ought to do, but specially dislike doing, do on the instant, and make an end of it, for by so doing you save yourself an indefinite and incalculable amount of moodiness and worry."

OUR IRON-PLATED NAVY.—The Black Prince, at her deep draught of water for sea service, has commenced, in the Portsmouth water, her official trials of speed. In four runs, her main speed was twelve miles and a fifth per hour, which is much less than the Warrior's, about fourteen miles and a third. The Black Prince draws a foot more forward, and had her safety-valves more loaded. By equalising the steam-power and cleaning her bottom it is hoped she will prove as fast. The Warrior lies at Weymouth, and the mighty pair will promenade the Channel together.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Thursday Dr. Lankester held an inquest on the body of a poor widow who had died from starvation. The deceased got her living by shoebinding, but was turned out of her house a short time ago because her rent was in arrear. She applied to the parish of St. Pancras for relief, but failed to obtain any, and for many nights slept in the open air. A poor woman, named Parker, relieved her wants as far as she was able, but exposure and want soon told their tale, and she died. The relieving officer appeared to have done as little as he possibly could consistently with observing the letter of his duty.

Correspondence.

THE BICENTENARY SERMONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I be allowed to express a hope that not a few of the discourses delivered on the Bicentenary Sunday will appear in print, and be issued in a *cheap form* for general distribution? Very many, especially in our country villages, were not able to attend these services, and to such a small tractate on the subject of the Bicentenary would doubtless prove most useful and acceptable.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. G.

THE METHVEN SECESSION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In reference to the paragraph quoted from a contemporary in your last impression respecting the application of an Independent minister and his people at Methven to be received into the Establishment, I may be allowed to state, with a view to prevent misconception on the part of your readers—very few indeed of whom can know anything regarding the relapse of this so-called Independent Church—that Mr. Watson and his congregation never were Independents in the sense of Congregationalists, but Presbyterians, who were separated in 1843 from the United Secession, now the U.P. Church, and who ever since have stood apart from any of the various sections of the Scottish Presbyterians. In their present application to the Established Kirk they merely profess a desire for incorporation, and a preference for the Establishment. It is difficult satisfactorily to account for the preference expressed, as Mr. Watson used to be a warm Voluntary in his Church principles, but the following adages, both of them very old, may help to explain it:—"*De gustibus nil disputandum*;" and "*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur ab illis*."

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

DAVID JERDAN.

Dalkeith, Aug. 25, 1862.

THE BILSTON SAVINGS-BANK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your paper of yesterday contains a paragraph in its columns of general intelligence to the effect that the Bishop of Lichfield has subscribed 100*l.* towards a fund for the payment of the depositors in the Bilston Savings-bank; and that a dividend of 5s. in the pound has been paid. The poor depositors have a better understanding of the nature of that "fund" than many of your readers; so, to prevent misapprehension, permit me to explain that the "subscriptions" referred to do not mean *donations* for the relief of the suffers from the frauds of the Rev. H. S. Fletcher: they are the purchase money of *shares* in the "Bilston Cure Company, Limited."

Honest, simple-minded folks would have thought that when this cruel swindle had been found out, the swindler would have been deprived of his position in the Church and prosecuted, and that the trustees—through whose almost unparalleled negligence the frauds had been facilitated—would have made up or have attempted to make up the deficiency that was found to exist. The culprit is still a beneficed clergyman of the so-called Church of England—'tis true he is imprisoned for his crime, but through no wish or effort on the part of his fellow trustees; and the trustees, from the very first sound of alarm, have kept their finger and thumb upon their closely-buttoned pocket, lest they should be required to subscribe towards the making up of the 9,000*l.* deficient. The "Cure Company" was devised in order to satisfy the claims of the depositors without touching the pockets of these untrustworthy trustees. By means of this "company" it was intended to raise the amount of the deficiency in shares, the contributors to be repaid in the following manner:—Assurances upon the precious life of the irreverend defaulter were effected for the required amount; he was still to remain in possession of his living (800*l.* a-year), and after deducting the expenses attendant upon paying a curate to do his work, the surplus was to be devoted to the payment of the insurance premiums, and any surplus then remaining to be divided amongst the shareholders as interest upon their subscribed capital. The deviser of the "Bilston Cure Company, Limited," fondly hoped thus to *cure* the pecuniary complaint of the depositors—to effect indeed "*A Perfect Cure*," but with all the *care* bestowed upon it, it is far more "Limited" in its operations than the projector anticipated. The wealthy trustees could easily take the necessary number of shares, but they don't appear to like the security; and they seem to be equally innocent of any intention to throw away their money in any *donations*. A *few* of them have promised to take a *few* shares, but the laudable project of paying a fraudulent trustee's liabilities with the income of a Church living seems to languish. Such, sir, is the nature of the "subscriptions" referred to in your paragraph.

There is a slight error, too, respecting the dividend which has been paid. The depositors have received 11s. in the pound, and there has been a kind of semi-official announcement of another dividend of 3s. in the pound, so that there will still remain an opportunity and a necessity for trustees to subscribe, in some way or other, to raise the remaining 6s. in the pound.

I am, Sir, your truly,

S. GOSSLING.

Hon. Sec. to the Depositors' Committee.

Bilston, Aug. 28, 1862.

AN IMPOSTOR.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I understand that some one pretending to be me, and using a card with my name upon it, has been asking money at Taunton, as for the Midnight Meeting movement. To check the movements of so pitiful an impostor, so far as I am concerned, let me say that I occupy no official position whatever in connexion with any religious society.

I am, yours truly,

B. H. COWPER.

Kenilworth-villas, 190, Richmond-road,
Hackney, Sept. 1, 1862.

"A LITERARY MAN" AND "THE LIBERATOR."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the copy of your paper on the 6th inst. you reprinted an article from the *Liberator*, entitled "1762 and 1862, or the Centenary and the Bicentenary," and under it a short and hastily written letter of mine pointing out a few errors and omissions in that article. I intended no annoyance, or anything unfriendly. My little influence has always been used on the side of the *Nonconformist* and *Liberator* ever since either of them was published. And my views and feelings on public affairs have hitherto heartily sympathised with yours. Judge then of my surprise upon reading the impertinent letter of "A Literary Man" in your paper of the 13th inst. "Hypercritic," "blunderer," "dreamer," "ignorance," are specimens of the literary amenities of this scribe, who, solicited or unsolicited, has undertaken to defend the errors and omissions of the editor of the *Liberator*.

And out of my letter he has taken but two of my statements—Towgood and Bedford, Rev. and Duke, to comment upon. And these two he ventures, with little discretion and less regard for truth, to describe as "blunders." It will be but a small task to show that the epithet "blunderer" should be branded on his own brow, and that the "Literary Man" himself "does not possess the knowledge required" to criticise my letter, and comment upon Towgood and Bedford, and the men and times of 1762.

I said in my former letter "that White addressed his three letters on Dissent, &c., to Towgood personally." "A Literary Man," says White did nothing of the kind. I assert again that White did address Towgood personally, and I cite in proof Towgood himself. Towgood commences his reply thus:—"The Dissenting gentleman's answer to the Reverend Mr. White's three letters, &c. Sir, I should not have chosen a debate of this kind in the present situation of our public affairs, (1746, year after Pretender's rebellion), but as *you have done me the honour of publicly addressing to me* three long letters for my conviction and edification, gratitude and good manners constrain me to an answer." This is ample and sufficient evidence of the exact correctness of my statement in my previous letter, and of the gross blunder of "A Literary Man" in contradicting me, and now I may say to the "Literary Man," "perhaps (he will) take the trouble to read before he writes." For it is quite evident he is completely ignorant of the book he writes about, or he has attempted to palm upon the public a falsity. He may accept which horn of the dilemma he pleases.

And now I say again that the name of Micaiah Towgood should have been first on the roll of fame of those Dissenters who gave their testimony, at the Centenary of Black Bartholomew, against the infamy of the Act of Uniformity. There may have been greater men in those days than Towgood. But the question is the work of the men, and that work for Dissent against "subscription," and against Conformity to the Dagon Parliament and priests had set up. These it is, that at this time moves the balance of estimation and places Towgood highest, and yet he was totally unknown or forgotten by the *Liberator*. Chandler, Price, and Furneaux: what defence of Dissent did they publish that silenced the Conformists and went through ten editions, exhausting the question, and occupying the public attention for near or quite a century?

"Mr. Ward blunders again," says the "Literary Man." The previous paragraph that "again" appears to refer to contains not one word as to any blunder I had made, even in the careful (?) and correct (?) nomenclature of this "Literary Man." But the paragraph does contain the convenient excuse that the *Liberator's* blunder in taking the Duke of Bedford for the Duke of Bridgewater was a misprint! Well, I said it was a "mis" something. But we are not told what "mis" it was that dubbed the Rev. John White "Doctor" in the *Liberator*. And the reference to Brindley and Smiles to prove something nobody disputed, and "what is patent to every well-informed reader," is so much unnecessary surplusage.

But now to the "Literary Man's" charge of my second blunder. I said, "The Bedford of that day was a scoundrel." This the "Literary Man" denies, and quotes Macaulay, and states that that author, in his essay on Chatham, says that Bedford had "many good qualities of head and heart." Can you, Sir, credit it, that Macaulay says nothing of the kind in that essay, nay, does not even mention this Bedford at all! Surely after this the "Literary Man" will apply a few of those ready words of his—"blunder," "ignorance,"—to himself and save the public the trouble to so designate him.

And even if Macaulay or any one else had said that the Bedford in question "had many good qualities of head and heart," would that preclude the possibility of his being a scoundrel?

> The darkest night that shrouds the sky
> Of beauty hath a share;
> The blackest heart hath signs to tell
> That God still lingers there.

And now my reasons for saying the Bedford of that day was "a scoundrel" are, 1st. He was publicly horsewhipped as a scoundrel upon Lichfield Racecourse, by Mr. Hester Humphrey, an attorney. 2ndly. Because the public and House of Commons believed he received part of the bribe—the price of the distasteful Peace of 1763. Thirdly. Because the King was so disgusted with his conduct that he was dismissed from the Cabinet with contumely. Fourthly. That Lord Bute, when Bedford sought to enter the Cabinet again, treated him with utter contempt.

I believe I have now amply shown that my statements in my former letter are rigidly correct, and that the epithets "blunderer" and "ignorance," are transferred from me to the "Literary Man" who so hastily and on no evidence whatever applied them to me.

> And now this "Literary Man" has come to "Milo's end,"
> Wedged in the timber he strove to rend.

He has time to reflect, and to remember Solomon's description of those who meddle with the quarrels of others, or he may now learn that evidence is usually considered before judgment is pronounced.

I may very fairly assume this "Literary Man" ashamed of his own name, and now I trust ashamed of his performance, to be a scribe of the *Liberator*. For his mask is so transparent that we see his face through it. No man but the father of the bantling, or a very near relative, could have possibly shown the resentment and irritation he has done at a few of its ailments and blemishes being shown.

But whoever he is, after this he may be a little more cautious and courteous. It may be true I am only a "Man of Ross," and not a "Literary Man," but I cannot understand why the enjoyment of our pure air and magnificent scenery can make truth less welcome from me, and render me liable to the contempt and abuse of some nameless scribe.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GIBSON WARD.

Perristone-hill, Ross, Aug. 21, 1862.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I beg, through your pages, to acknowledge the following sums received up to Saturday last in favour of the Central Committee for the Relief of the Distressed Congregationalists in the Cotton District. I have also gratefully to acknowledge 5*l.* 4*s.* sent for my own flock by the Editor of the *Christian World*. Several, also, of his readers have sent me small sums. For myself, as well as for the Central Committee, I can but express our warmest thanks. In many of our cotton-towns things are getting worse and worse daily. Gratitude for the past, sorrow for the present, and alarm for the future, are our prevailing feelings. If our churches are to be preserved from utter pauperisation, we must bespeak repeated and enlarged help. The cotton famine is fearfully affecting all classes in these districts. My heart bleeds for many of our pastors, whose incomes must be seriously lessened. They are appealing to our Central Fund on behalf of their flocks; and, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, say little or nothing about their own privations. But their privations must not, shall not, go unrelieved.

Permit me to call attention to an advertisement in this paper, containing two resolutions just passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lancashire Congregational Union. By them the claims of the Central Committee are powerfully enforced. Permit me, also, to subjoin an extract or two from a mass of letters awaiting the Central Committee at its meeting in Manchester on Thursday:—

> Necessity compels me to make a renewed application for the members of our church and congregation. We are daily getting worse, and soon, out of 6,500 factory hands, we shall have not less than 6,200 out of work. The 12*l.* granted us have been spent in providing 15 women with cheap boots, in mending their shoes, in coals, and in small sums of money given with our weekly offerings, which are daily diminishing. All has been given to 29 families, comprising 108 persons. We give from one to four shillings, according to the size and needs of the family.
>
> With grateful feelings we most respectfully report the distribution of the 6*l.* kindly sent us from your sympathising committee. Acting on the instructions in your printed circular, the sum sent was used in the following way, viz.:—109 large loaves of bread, 108 quarts of soup, 2 pairs of trousers, 23 pairs of stockings, 20 neckties, and 9 pairs of shoes repaired. The distribution extended to 40 families, comprising 191 persons. These persons, with tearful eyes and grateful hearts, desire us to tender to the committee their sincere thanks for the Christian kindness shown in their time of need.
>
> We know of from 16 to 20 families of pious Congregationalists which are at this moment in a state bordering on absolute want. Send to our help, dear brethren—our grateful thanks, the blessings of the poor, and the smile of God, will be yours.

Such appeals are pouring in upon us. About sixty churches are awaiting with intense anxiety the allotment to be made on Thursday. Earnestly commending these touching cases to the generous sympathy and devout prayers of your readers,

I remain, yours cordially,

Wigan, Sept. 1, 1862. WM. ROAF.

Luton, Union Chapel	7	10	0
Limehouse, Coverdale Chapel, Rev. J. E. Richards	11	10	0
Broughton, Manchester, Rev. Joseph Muncaster	6	1	0
Gloucester, Southgate Chapel	30	0	0
Turvey, Rev. R. Cecil	2	16	0
Blakeney, Rev. A. Hodson	1	6	4
Liverpool, Great George-street Chapel, Rev. E. Mellor	150	0	0
Launceston, Rev. John Horsey	3	2	6
Bristol, Rev. W. Rose, 2nd contribution	8	10	0
John B. Mills, Esq., M.P.	50	0	0
M. B.	0	1	0
Saffron Walden, Rev. J. R. Goultry	10	1	7
Southampton, Albion Chapel	12	3	9
Wiveliscombe	3	4	3
Castlecombe, Rev. G. Bailey	7	0	0
Lindfield, Rev. J. B. Caslow	6	6	6
Stonehouse, collected at an Open-air Service	1	0	6
A. M.	2	0	0
Brixton, Trinity Chapel, Rev. S. Eldridge	33	4	3
Scarborough, Bar Church, Free-will Offering, per Rev. R. Balgarnie	13	6	0
Ware, Rev. P. Law, Sacramental	1	5	0
Torpoint, Mr. R. H. Down	2	0	0
Dittisham and Stoke Fleming, Rev. W. Bettle	1	10	0

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Would it not be advisable that the deacons of churches in Lancashire who have members who are out of employment should inform the Christian public how many in their respective churches are in want, in order that the congregations throughout London and the country might make a weekly collection (to relieve such) in their vestries, or otherwise, in addition to the general collections that have been already made?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. P.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the year 1662, two thousand men became the victims of a cruel spiritual tyranny and resigned their livings because they would not yield themselves to bondage. Dissenters have done full justice to them; and there has gone forth from east to west, and from north to south in this country, the story of their heroism, and men have thanked God for their protest.

This Bicentenary year witnesses the silent protest of more than 2,000 men against human tyranny, and 20,000 *livings* have been resigned because hearts beating with pity for the oppressed negroes of the cotton country have refused to perpetuate the curse of slavery. Riots, if they would not have raised up in the country a party strong enough to provoke intervention in America, would at any rate, have indicated a desire on the part

of the operatives that political integrity should give way to their pressing necessity, but riots have not been thought of. The Lancashire men and women know how this visitation has come about and are silent.

Let Dissenters think of this appeal, and as they have been foremost in doing honour to those who have "patiently endured" in times gone by, ask themselves how they may each one give practical effect to the emotions which this Bicentenary commemoration has stirred within them, and I think Lancashire will treasure it in memory as an event which tended to awaken in the minds of their fellow countrymen a keener appreciation of their overwhelming distress.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A BICENTENARIAN.

London, August 28, 1862.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

General M'Clellan evacuated Harrison's Landing on the 16th, and arrived safely at Williamsburg, without any engagement having taken place. A portion of his army embarked on transports at Harrison's Landing. The larger portion retreated by land *vid* Williamsburg. Everything was carried away from Harrison's Landing. It is supposed that a considerable force of M'Clellan's army will remain on the peninsula, but that the larger portion will co-operate with Pope.

General Pope's official report of the battle at Cedar Mountain states that the loss of the Federals was 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing, 300 of whom were taken prisoners. Federal General Prince was captured by the Confederates. Confederate General Winder was killed. The Southern journals claim the victory at Cedar Mountain, and state that thirty commissioned officers of General Pope's army have arrived at Richmond, where they would be imprisoned, and finally punished as felons, until the Federal Government should cease the war policy inaugurated by General Pope.

General Pope has issued an order, stating that his proclamation directing the army to subsist on the country has been abused by officers and men, and forbidding all to molest or disturb the property of citizens; acts of pillage and outrage will be punished.

General Halleck has issued orders that officers and men will be held accountable for all property taken from the enemy. Officers or men taking private property without authority will be shot.

A new military department has been created, composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky, east of Tennessee River, including Cumberland Gap, to be called the department of Ohio, under the command of General Wright.

A mass meeting has been held in Brooklyn. The usual war speeches were delivered, and resolutions were passed in favour of the war and denouncing mediation.

Federal accounts from New Orleans state that the Confederates attacked Bâton Rouge on the 5th, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The Federal General Williams has been killed. The Confederate ram Arkansas was destroyed by the Federal gunboats. General Butler officially compliments the Federal troops for routing the Confederates at Bâton Rouge, and asserts that they have captured three pieces of artillery.

Commander Farragut has destroyed Donaldsville, near New Orleans, because guerillas had fired on the fleet from the banks of the river.

A semi-official Washington dispatch says that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has made a report to the Federal Government upon the points which he lately went to New Orleans to examine, and that President Lincoln has approved his conclusions. He recommends the return to the Dutch consul of the 800,000 dols. seized by General Butler, and the payment to the French consul of 716,000 dols., and also that a large amount of sugar and other merchandise should be relinquished to British, Greek, and other foreign merchants in New Orleans.

Mr. Johnson declares that these seizures by General Butler cannot be justified by civil or military law.

Mr. Cassius M. Clay has been serenaded at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he made another long speech, devoted principally to denouncing England.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* says:—

The long-threatened invasion of Kentucky has commenced. The rebels have entered the State at several points. They have captured Somerset, and are moving on Glasgow, and threaten Bowling Green. General Kirby Smith, with 15,000 men, 24 pieces of artillery, and an adequate force of cavalry, is moving from East Tennessee to cut off the Federal supplies at Cumberland Gap, and compel its evacuation.

Confederate General Morgan is still in the vicinity of Gallatin. Two hundred Confederate cavalry are at Monticello, and are supposed to be the advanced guard of the enemy. The crisis is truly alarming, and the Governor is putting forth all his energies to meet it. Two Federal regiments have been sent from Indianopolis, and seven more are to leave: they will go amply prepared in all but discipline for the conflict.

Latest despatches state that General Kirby Smith has captured London in the rear of the Federals, and doubtless will attack them in front and rear. Federal General Buell is cut off, and it is feared that he is in a precarious position. Communication between Kentucky and Nashville is interrupted.

Key West advices of the 9th report the capture of the British steamer Columbia, off the Bahamas, with a cargo of forty Armstrong guns and carriages, several thousand rifles, and a large cargo of military stores. The official report states that when seized she was seventy-five miles from Abaco. The yellow fever was still raging.

A New York paper says:—"The following is a list of steamers, English and Confederate, that have thus far been captured by our cruisers:—Thirteen English—the Calhoun, Florida, Circassian, Ann, Adela, Bermuda, Ella Warley, Nassau, Stettin, Cambria, Memphis, Tubal Cain, and Ladona; and seven 'rebel'—the Wallace, Lewis, Magnolia, Havana, Swann, Reliance, and Planter. The value of these steamers and cargoes is estimated to be from five to eight millions of dollars."

Archbishop Hughes has preached a sermon urging the continuation of volunteering or drafting, in order to finish the struggle by might alone. Foreign interference, he said, should only be permitted in the way of benevolence, but all should unite in setting armed intervention at defiance.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* (Dr. Mackay), writing on the 19th, says:—

Two prominent merchants of this city were yesterday arrested and committed to prison on the treacherous testimony of their own servants, who played the part of spies and eavesdroppers—the one for stating "that Mr. Lincoln ought to be hung, and that he would advise all his friends if they were liable to be draughted to leave the country and go to Canada;" the other for stating "that the war was an unjust and unholy war; that God did not approve of it; and that if he had to fight, he would fight for the Southern Confederacy."

. . . They will doubtless be sent to Fort Lafayette.

. . . The United States, or what remains of them, are still in theory a free republic, but practically the Government is a despotism, which is fast becoming as odious as that of China, if such cases as these are to be punished at all, on such testimony, before a tribunal of which the War Secretary is the only judge, and the Provost-Marshal the only jury.

It was rumoured in Washington that General Beauregard, having recruited his health, had returned to Richmond.

Following the example of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, Governor Andrew had decided to include negroes in the forthcoming draft for militiamen in Massachusetts.

According to Port Royal advices, General Hunter had disbanded his negro brigade.

(Per Jura, *vid* Quebec and Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, August 23 (Morning).

General Pope has retreated from the banks of the Rapidan, and is reported to have effected a junction with General M'Clellan near Acquia Creek. The Government withholds all information concerning his movements, but the position of the contending armies in the Virginia Valley leads to the supposition that a battle may have been fought or is imminent. All newspaper correspondents are excluded from General Pope's army.

The whole Confederate army is reported to have moved out of Richmond in the direction of Virginia Valley. The Confederates are also said to be making a movement from Gordonsville in the direction of Fredericksburg.

The Confederates have retreated from before Lexington, Missouri, pursued by a large Federal force.

The Confederates have captured Clarksville, Tennessee, and are advancing on Fort Donnelson, which has been evacuated by the Federals.

The Confederates have been repulsed in an attack on Edgefield, Tennessee.

Federal regiments have gone from Indiana to Kentucky. The Mayor of Henderson, Kentucky, has joined the Confederate army.

Yesterday, in New York, an enthusiastic reception was given to General Corcoran. The whole population turned out *en masse*. General Corcoran declared his intention to immediately raise a brigade and return to the war.

The negro brigade has been disbanded.

(Per Jura, by Telegraph to Cape Race, and from Londonderry.)

NEW YORK, August 25 (Evening).

General Pope is now stationed on the north bank of the Rappahannock, the crossing of which was successfully accomplished. The Confederates occupy the south bank, with a line of batteries extending fifteen miles. They have attacked the Federals and endeavoured to cross the river several times, but have been repulsed by General Pope, who held his ground. It is reported that two thousand Confederates were captured after crossing a bridge which the Federals had burnt to cut off their retreat. General M'Clellan's force has landed at Acquia Creek, and effected a junction with General Pope. A general engagement appears imminent. The latest reports say that the Federals can hold their position till the arrival of reinforcements enables them to resume the offensive. The Confederates were endeavouring to turn the Federals' front, and get in their rear by way of Warrenton.

It is rumoured that when the whole Federal army is concentrated in Virginia, General Halleck will assume the command-in-chief.

Nothing has yet been heard of General Jackson.

Mr. Seward has officially announced that persons who have merely declared their intention to become citizens are not liable to be drafted.

The *Richmond Whig* estimates the destruction of cotton since the commencement of the struggle at from 4,000 (?) to 6,000 (?) bales.

A horrible massacre of whites by Indians has occurred at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota. It is reported that 500 whites were killed.

FRANCE.

The news of the capture of Garibaldi caused intense excitement in Paris on Saturday. The whole liberal press of France—the *Journal des Débats*, the *Presse*, the *Siècle*, the *Temps*, and the *Opinion Nationale*—of Monday, unite in an emphatic declaration that there is now not the vestige of an excuse for the continued occupation of Rome by the French army. The *Débats* points out that the *Moniteur* has clearly asserted that the French remained at Rome solely in response to insolent threats. The Italian Government has, it says, now silenced those menaces and so removed the alleged motive. The *Presse* thinks that the emotion caused by the event of Aspromonte ought to console Italy for its heavy affliction.

The *Indépendance Belge* observes that the question will at once be discussed in the Emperor's councils, and assumes it to be the occasion of Sunday's extraordinary meeting of Ministers at St. Cloud. Another council, and a privy council, to which all the absent Ministers were summoned, was to have been held on Monday, but it was postponed for a day.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says Drouyn de Lhuys is likely to succeed Thouvenel, and better things are now looked forward to. The Imperial councils are expected to be differently inspired.

The *Indépendance* professes to know that the British Government has adopted serious measures at Paris, to secure the recal of the French troops from Rome.

The *Nord* thinks that the moral support of Russia will be given to the Italian Government in seeking to obtain by diplomatic means the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

The camp of Châlons has been raised, and the troops will return to their respective garrisons.

M. Havin, the well-known proprietor of the *Siècle*, has been elected a member of the Council-General of La Manche, by the triumphant majority of 1,015. To judge from the dismay of the clerical party in Normandy, here is a formidable foe admitted into the citadel. The Government was neutral.

ITALY.

DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF GARIBALDI.

On Saturday afternoon arrived the startling intelligence that Garibaldi and the volunteers with him had been captured in Calabria.

It appears that on Friday Colonel Pallavicino, at the head of 1,800 bersaglieri, attacked Garibaldi, who occupied a strong position at Aspramonte, with 2,000 men. After a sharp contest Garibaldi was wounded and taken prisoner, with all his followers.

The news is thus announced in the *Moniteur*:—"The insurrection which threatened to compromise the destinies of Italy has terminated. Garibaldi, after a very sharp contest, in which he was wounded, has been compelled to surrender with all his adherents. He was immediately put on board an Italian frigate, which has received orders to convey him to Spezzia. The blockade of the coasts of Sicily has been raised."

The following details, though evidently incomplete, are given on the subject:—

It seems that he was overtaken by Colonel Pallavicino, at the head of a battalion of bersaglieri, a few companions of another battalion of the same corps, and a regiment of the Piedmontese Grenadier Brigade, altogether 1,800 men, in those very gorges of Aspromonte, where the volunteer chief had taken up a formidably strong position, and where after a smart fight Garibaldi, deeply wounded in his foot and with a bruised thigh, fell into the hands of his opponents, together with about 2,000 of his followers. Of these more than 300 were wounded, among them the son of Garibaldi, Menotti, who, like his father, was struck in the thigh. Only a few (nine it is said) were killed. It is not easy to ascertain from our meagre telegraphic information how seriously Garibaldi is hurt, but it is stated that he expressed a wish to embark on board an English steamer, so that it is natural to presume he felt yet able to travel. Garibaldi's request was not granted; it is expected that he will be conveyed as a prisoner on board a Royal frigate to Spezzia. Pallavicino, it appears, had only with him a detachment of light troops; he hastened his pursuit by forced marches (regardless of the other bodies of the Royal troops under Cialdini, which were to co-operate with him, and which were yet far in the rear), deeming it expedient to come up with the insurgents and close with them, venturing on an unequal struggle, rather than allow Garibaldi the chance of giving his pursuers the slip in Calabria, as he had done in Sicily.

The deserters from the Royal army to Garibaldi who had been made prisoners had been shot.

The state of siege will be maintained in the Neapolitan provinces and Sicily.

The Royal troops are in pursuit of two bands of Garibaldians, which escaped at the taking of Catania and the conflict at Aspromonte.

The French Government immediately complimented the Cabinet of Turin, by telegraph, on the facts accomplished at Aspromonte, which caused a great rise on the Paris Bourse on Saturday.

It is said that the Senate will be constituted a High Court of Justice for the trial of Garibaldi and his accomplices.

According to another report, Garibaldi has asked to be put on board an English steamer, in order that he may leave his country.

The great news of Garibaldi's capture was followed by popular demonstrations at Milan, Brescia, Genoa, and other places. In the first-named city the military cleared the streets by force. One person was killed and several others were wounded. The tumults were renewed on Sunday. The National Guard, and a few patrols of regular troops, succeeded

in maintaining order. One person was wounded. On Monday the city begun to return to its ordinarily tranquil state. At Como the people were dispersed by force.

Several persons were arrested in Naples after the proclamation of the state of siege, and among them were some deputies. Seeing that General La Marmora was quite in earnest, MM. De Boni, Libertini, Zuppetta, and others, concealed themselves, but the first two were discovered and arrested. It is said that deputies Mordini and Fabrizi, Calachio, a Bourbon partisan, and 100 reactionists, have also been arrested. The brothers Callichia, the audacious chiefs of the Camorra, have also been arrested. They resisted the police, and wounded Melidieri, who retaliated with a revolver, and severely wounded the elder of the two malefactors.

General surprise has been caused at Turin by the arrest at Naples of M. Pulski, the distinguished Hungarian who has been so long domiciled in England. M. Pulski was with Garibaldi, but simply, it appears, in the capacity of correspondent of an English daily journal.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

Garibaldi has written again to the King, but this time he has not sent his letter to any Minister, but has taken care that it should be delivered directly, having ascertained that two preceding letters has been kept back, an act at which, it is said, the King was greatly displeased. Garibaldi is still persuaded that he is not a rebel to the King. I have it from the lips of the Cavaliere Marco (that prefect of Caltanisetta who was dismissed for having entertained Garibaldi), that when the General and his officers dined with him in Caltanisetta, after the King's proclamation, the General proposed this toast—"To the health of Victor Emmanuel, crowned in Campidoglio."

PRECEDING EVENTS.

On the 26th, the Neapolitan provinces were proclaimed in a state of siege. General De La Marmora was appointed extraordinary commissioner, and at once issued a proclamation, directed, as he says, against those subversive men who, under the pretence of hastening the accomplishment of Italian unity, have provoked civil war in Sicily. The proclamation continues thus:—

General Garibaldi, their chief, has thrown himself on this continent, threatening to introduce anarchy. It is the duty of the Government to crush the rebellion. A state of siege has, therefore, been proclaimed. The commanders of divisions will unite military and civil powers. All assemblages are to be dispersed by force. The exportation and retention of arms is prohibited. All arms must be given up within three days. The liberty of the press is restricted.

On the 26th, a conflict took place between the Garibaldians and a reconnoitring corps of Royal troops sent from Reggio. On the following day another conflict occurred. Forty-two Garibaldians were taken prisoners, among whom were Major Merighi and some other officers. Several Garibaldians were wounded. The Royal troops had three wounded.

On the 29th, the French squadron, consisting of five vessels, under the command of Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, arrived in the Bay of Naples.

The following is the last proclamation of Garibaldi:—

Italians!—My programme is always the same. I wish, as much as it depends upon me, that the *plébiscite* of the 21st of October, 1860, shall be ratified—that the pact signed between the people and the King shall be carried out to the letter.

I bow to his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, a king elected by the nation, but I am hostile to a Government which is only Italian in name—to a Government which, to please diplomacy, ordered, in the month of May, arrests and trials at Sarnico, as it now provokes civil war in the South to curry favour with the Emperor Napoleon.

Such a Ministry cannot, must not, be longer supported. It deceives the King; it compromises him as it did in the proclamation of the 3rd of August last. By its obstinacy it drives the Southern provinces to separation, it betrays the nation.

The livery of a foreign master can never be regarded as a mark of honour or esteem by any Government of our own.

When I reached Sicily, that generous isle was at the point of despair. The Neapolitan provinces—no one is ignorant of the fact—cannot be kept down by any amount of troops.

Love and good government must be the foundation of Italian unity. The civic authorities have preferred a different line. They have sown hatred broadcast, and they reap hatred in return.

Madmen! They wish for civil war the more easily to drown in blood the future of Italy, and to offer up acceptable victims to the altar of despotism.

For my part, I cannot allow these culpable designs to be carried out. Let the formula of the *plébiscite* once more save Italy. Let all local petty interests give way to the great idea of Italian unity.

Let all the hearts, all the intellects of Italy, join to achieve the great end of our resurrection! Let the thoughts and ideas of all be exclusively directed to the liberation of Rome. Leave the rest to the future.

To Rome, then! to Rome! Rise, brave men of 1848 and 1849! Up, generous youth of 1859 and 1860. Come to this holy crusade! We shall be victorious, because our motto is, "Reason, national right, and the approval of the world!"

Our revolution has engendered great hopes in the world. We must justify those hopes.

I am sure that the Italian people will not be wanting in its duty. May it please God that our victorious army will be with us!

If I have at any time rendered service to our country, believe in my words. I am determined to enter Rome as a conqueror or to die under its walls. But if I die I am convinced that you will nobly avenge my death, and carry out the work I have taken in hand.

Long live Italy! Hail to Victor Emmanuel in the Capitol! GARIBALDI.

Catania, August 24, 1862.

HOW GARIBALDI REACHED CATANIA.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Catania publishes full and very interesting details of the manner in which Garibaldi arrived at that seaport. He seems to have outwitted the Royal troops. The writer, supposed to be Count Arrivabene, proceeded from Catania in search of Garibaldi on the 16th, in the faint hope that his presence might be of some use under such critical circumstances. He shortly reached Aderno, the head-quarters of General Mella, the head of one of the several corps ordered to close around the Garibaldians. General Mella had, a few hours before their arrival at Aderno, addressed the assembled officers, telling them that the enemy was in front, an attack imminent, and the moment approaching when to the traditions of the regiment they might add a new glory. "We shall destroy the enemy," he said, "and punish those criminals who rise in rebellion against the King and the law." Some of the officers grew pale, all were seized with the deepest emotion; they did not find the words of the general in keeping with the terrible necessity of beginning a civil war by attacking Garibaldi, the greatest hero of Italy, the liberator of Sicily. Some of the officers were Sicilians and Neapolitans by birth, others had served under him; there was, perhaps, not one who did not admire the defender of Rome, the hero of Varese, the man who had given two kingdoms to Victor Emmanuel. The general, struck by this emotion, said at once he saw that some of the officers seemed unwilling to do their duty; he gave them half-an-hour's time to give their decision. Whoever hesitated after that was to be placed before a court-martial. Twenty-eight officers resigned with the half-hour, and were sent back to Catania.

Early the next morning the party reached Regalbutto, near which place was Garibaldi's head-quarters. The town itself "was apathetic beyond expectation. Garibaldi's magnetic fascination had of course elicited cheers, but the middle and upper class kept back, and the mayor and municipality were sullen, and unwilling to furnish bread and meat."

We found the General more cheerful than our friends of the staff, and when we insisted on the danger of a civil war, he said, "I shall avoid it as far as possible; but if they touch our swords, we shall not give them up. I know the nation is with me, but if I have been mistaken about their feelings we will go to America." He spoke much about indifferent things, expressed his great satisfaction at seeing us, and then dismissed us to give orders and to take a bath. About four o'clock in the morning he came out of his room on the terrace, where his staff were bustling, and invited us to accompany him on his march, since he had given orders to leave all the carriages behind. They were to follow on the high road only in a couple of hours, when their movements, indicating the direction he took, could no longer be of any danger to the execution of his plan. At five o'clock we set out. Mounted on a white mule, the General himself took the lead, followed by his staff, badly mounted on horses and mules hired in the borough. Then came about thirty Guides, light-footed young men, with an elastic step, evidently the crack company of the volunteers, but even these carried common muskets instead of rifles; some of them had not even a red shirt or good shoes. We took our place among them with the younger officers of the staff who had been unable to get mounted at Regalbutto either for love or money. Over a rugged mountain path just under the west of the height, we marched between vineyards and olive plantations, through hedges of cactus and the Indian fig, which reached here the height of trees, the edge of the fat leaves crowned by that luscious fruit, whose spines on the peel so easily wound those who do not know how to deal with them. The morning was uncommonly fine, no haze obstructed the view over the different mountain chains which rose in succession one above the other, here and there. Through some valleys we had a peep on the lowland of Catania, and above all that scene towered high the conical Etna, with those white rays of snow in the crevices, which encircle the crater like a necklace. A delicious fresh breeze cooled the air, though not one cloud was seen on the deep blue sky. We marched rapidly onwards, chatting with friends whom we had not seen for months; but though all around us seemed cheerful, our mood was gloomy. The fear of a civil war occupied all thoughts. "I would rather blow out my brains," said one officer, "than shed the blood of my brothers of the Italian army; but Italy must go to Rome, even if all us should die by the hand of the regular army; the country must force diplomacy; and that Turinese Ratazzi, who can't emancipate himself from Napoleon, shall give way."

The writer describes Garibaldi's forces as about 800 men, all the officers of which were picked men from the expeditions of 1859 and 1860.

Bedeschini commanded the Northerns, Lombards, Genoese, or Tuscans, splendid specimens of stalwart humanity, but ragged, ill-shod, and badly armed. About one hundred deserters from the regular army betrayed their former calling by their regular bearing. The Sicilian Picciotti were easily distinguished by their shorter size and dark complexions. There was among them the flower of the Palermitan aristocracy, together with the sons of the people; distinguished features here, coarse stupidity there; but among them marched about ten or fifteen fellows, keeping together, well armed their features branded by crime, banditti, who had evidently followed the General in the hope of plunder. I shuddered when I saw them pass. I could not help comparing that poorly armed, ragged band, with the brilliant volunteers of the Sicilian and Neapolitan expedition; it seemed, indeed, that Garibaldi had abdicated his great position in taking the command of these men. I was told that the bulk of his army, about 2,800 men, led by General Corruo, was still worse—good officers, a few picked companies, the remainder scarcely better than an armed mob? but such is the prestige of Garibaldi's name, that even that band committed no depredations, and behaved in an orderly way. Still, if it came to a serious conflict, one half of those volunteers would not stand fire; the other half would die gloriously, but not conquer.

After a forced march of twelve Italian miles, performed in four hours, they reached Centorbi, the old Centurbium, on the extreme edge of the Sicilian high land. Here they were cordially received by the inhabitants. Here the writer took leave of Garibaldi.

He sat at the window in his small cabinet, the telescope on the eye directed on the tents of the Royal camp at Aderno. We seized the opportunity of speaking about the fatal consequences of a conflict. He said, "I hope no blood will be shed." Telling him we were returning to Catania, he said we could be of some use.

He said he hoped to be at Palermo before dawn, and requested that some good patriots might be informed of his approach to be prepared with provisions. That city was found to be strongly guarded, the garrison of Catania having been withdrawn to reinforce the camp. But on reaching Catania it was found that Garibaldi was immediately expected there. With his followers he had gone round by unfrequented paths.

Arrived towards dawn in the ravine at the foot of the mountain, the stream which they had to pass reached the chest, and the volunteers therefore undressed, and carrying their dress and musket above the head, forded it in complete state of nature. The ammunition, however, became wetted on the mules, and was scarcely serviceable.

The troops at Catania, 300 in number, were unable to offer any resistance, and the red shirts gradually increased in number.

At that moment Corruo's troops, too, were arriving, and still more increased the major's difficulties. But the young men of Catania went further; armed with hatchets and big knives, they cut a path through the fig trees around the town. The proprietors of the gardens opened the doors, and Garibaldi with his men went silently by that new way in the rear of the troops at the upper end of the borough. As soon as, by a lane, he had arrived in the high street, an eviva announced to the troops that any further resistance was impossible; the streets and the market-place were thronged with a compact crowd, the soldiers unable to form, and the borough filling with red shirts. The major sent one courier after the other to Aderno, at nine Italian miles distance, but before the bersaglieris could arrive, Garibaldi's troops had taken some refreshments and continued their forced march. Corruo's corps had, in twenty-eight hours, made forty-four Italian miles, but everybody was happy, since the great object was gained—Catania reached without shedding blood.

At two at night we arrived at the gate. I do not describe to you the illuminations, the flags, the torchlight processions, the frantic joy of the population, the market-place lit up by electric light. Garibaldi drove to the club-house, and made a speech from the balcony, in which he thanked the people of Catania for the hearty reception which put the seal upon the liberation of Italy. "We shall now certainly reach Rome;" the crowd shouts, "Roma o Morte." "Yes, we shall reach Rome; the sacerdotal vampire shall cease to suck the life-blood of humanity, and Rome shall return to the pure Gospel of Christ." This speech raised the enthusiasm to the highest pitch; priests and monks, men and women, shouted "Viva Garibaldi! Roma o Morte!"

On information that the Royal troops were at length marching on Catania the alarm bell was rung, barricades were building, the volunteers and national guard were under arms, and every means of defence preparing. The Royal troops retired, and General Mella finally arranged not to attack the town, and requested that he might be supplied with provisions from Catania, which was granted. On the night of the 20th the population spontaneously illuminated the town. Catania was perfectly calm, and all the different political parties and classes were busy to further Garibaldi's plans. The Governor took refuge on board the Duke of Genoa in port, and seemed unwilling to furnish provisions to the volunteers, or to comply with Garibaldi's demands.

But he had the mayor and councillors called to his presence, and tried to persuade them to do willingly, in the interest of the town, what he might enforce. They hesitated still, when he suddenly rose, a dark shadow passed over his features, and with a voice like the roar of a lion, he exclaimed, "If you stood before Tamerlane would you hesitate? Well, I shall be Tamerlane if you do not respect the voice of the population which supports me." The fathers of the town trembled, and returned crestfallen to the Town-hall, ready to do anything the General may demand.

Meanwhile the deserters from the Royal troops became so great that they were withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Catania. Volunteers were being enlisted, and Garibaldi's army organised, 2,000 muskets found in the castle being appropriated to their use, and red shirts being sewn in every house. On the 22nd the writer says:—

An English frigate has arrived in the port of Catania, and cast anchor between the Duke of Genoa and the town, much to the relief of all the women, who spoke yesterday of an imminent bombardment of the town. It was also said that the English and French consuls have sent a written protest to the captain of the Royal frigate against any eventual attack. Of course it is morally impossible to bombard any town in Sicily, since Victor Emmanuel's tenure of the island is only by good will; his title, however, holds good as yet, though the Piedmontese bureaucracy is generally abhorred; but Garibaldi's name, which is deeply rooted in the hearts of the Sicilians, still covers the King, whose Government treats the General as a rebel.

ROME.

A correspondence from Rome says that Antonelli, and even De Mérode—which latter personage was wont to be very mistrustful of the French Government—are completely tranquil, at least for the present, as to what French action will be in Roman affairs, and that the bearing of General Montebello and of the French officers generally seems fully to justify their confidence. The officers are described as furious against Garibaldi and his partisans and proclamations, and the political temperature of their

club is said now to differ very little from that found in Pontifical circles. M. de Montebello, says the same letter, visited the ex-King of Naples, and took, it is said, in person, to the Quirinal, the thanks of the Emperor Napoleon for the good wishes Francis II. had addressed to him by telegraph on the 15th of August. M. de Lavalette is said to be more reserved in his attitude than is General Montebello, and to talk much, as before, of the necessity of a congress, without betraying the anti-Italian tendencies observable among the military, and which the Vatican would fain discover also in the diplomatic French representative.

The Roman National Committee some days since issued an address urging their fellow citizens to rely upon the pledged word of the King of Italy, and to endure a little longer the present condition of Rome.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

An Imperial decree orders an important reduction in the Imperial Guard and the troops of the line. The 2nd, 3rd, and 5th corps d'armée are to be reduced from a war to a peace footing.

The Grand Duke Constantine is anxious, it is said, to be relieved of the Government of Poland, which he finds an intolerable burden. He passes his time, says the *Augsburg Gazette*, in excessive agitation, which only his wife can soothe. He has issued a proclamation stating that the Government will suppress all insurrectionary attempts. The proclamation concludes as follows:—"Loyal Poles, trust in me, and we will jointly further the welfare of Poland. Thus will a happy era be opened for your beloved fatherland."

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Warsaw, Aug. 22:—

The papers will have shown you what a state we are in here. I look upon matters as much worse than they have been since the commencement of the disturbances, as, owing to the long and continued oppression on the one hand, and the procrastination by the authorities in carrying out the promised reforms on the other, a Red party has sprung up, and it is now a match between the Reds and the Government; and as the former are so well organised that the Government cannot get a clue to their leaders, the position is a difficult one. The Grand Duke Constantine is very agreeable and civil, but that does not mend matters, and the old Marquis Wielopolski is so obstinate and overbearing that I fear he will break down. The appointment of his son Sigismund as President of the municipality of the town has caused much discontent, and he seems determined to push the Moderate party to the utmost, instead of trying to conciliate them. He has not the tact to make a party for himself, and without one he cannot succeed here. I do not expect an immediate outbreak, but I fear more attempts at assassination, and heaven only knows what may follow if these prove successful. The majority of the nation, who form the Moderate party, receive no encouragement of any kind from the Government, while the undue severity of the present system leads to the perpetration of those sanguinary deeds hitherto unknown among the Poles.

On the 18th of August Prince Gortschakoff issued a circular note concerning the recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia. Prince Gortschakoff says in this note:—"It is not only questions of right which are under consideration: it is monarchical principle and social order contending against revolutionary anarchy." The Prince then enumerates the guarantees given by King Victor Emmanuel, and adds:—

Under these circumstances we have thought it our interest to maintain and fortify the Cabinet of Turin on the ground of social order, and not to refuse our moral support to a Government chosen by the enlightened majority of a country towards which we entertain goodwill and sympathy.

The Minister concludes by saying:—"The Emperor neither raises nor resolves the question of right."

TURKEY.

The Montenegrins have been signally routed by the Turks, and there is at length some prospect of our seeing an end of the war. The Turks have taken Cettigne, the principal town of Montenegro, and so completely were the Montenegrins routed, that after setting fire to the principal buildings of the place, they fled, headed by Princes Nicolas and Mirko, into Austrian territory.

On the 25th, another conference was held at Constantinople on Servian affairs, but without result. A day has been appointed for a further conference. The Porte has demanded that before negotiating further, the Servians should cease arming and demolish the barricades erected by them at Belgrade. These demands have, however, been rejected by Servia.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is about to present to the Cortes a bill, granting a new political system to the Havanna, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, which are to have the privilege of sending representatives to Madrid.

INDIA.

A telegram by way of Jubal brings intelligence from Bombay to the 12th August. Rao Sahib had been sentenced to be hanged. Colonel Davidson, resident of Hyderabad, died on the 5th August. Paymaster Smalls had been arrested on a charge of criminal misappropriation of property. The painful news is also brought that great fears were entertained of drought and famine in Western India.

MADAGASCAR.

The coronation of King Radama was to take place at the beginning of August. The Bishop of Mauritius was to accompany the English embassy and to present the King with a beautiful large Bible from Queen Victoria, with her Majesty's autograph in it. There is also a letter of congratulation from the Queen to King Radama. The Rev. W. Ellis, who was at Tamatave on the 30th of May, had received a cordial letter of welcome for himself and his missionary brethren from Ra Haniraka, the King's Prime Minister. Mr. Ellis writes to Dr. Tidman, the Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society:—

I am hurried off two days earlier than I intended, by a message from the King, and leave at six to-morrow morning. I can only just say that my welcome has been most cordial, and the treatment of the authorities most kind. Storehouse room is provided for all the goods expected with the missionaries, and every aid will be rendered them. The coronation is fixed for the 1st of August; I hope the missionaries will arrive in time for it.

I took part in the Malagasy services last Friday, at a special meeting for thanksgiving to God on my arrival, and again in the native services on Sunday. I also preached in English to the traders who understand that language.

I cannot add more than claim a continuance of the prayers of God's people, and of the members of the society in particular. Two officers have been sent to conduct me to the capital. The above is the letter handed to me by one of them as soon as I stepped on the beach. The other officer came on board to welcome me as soon as we anchored.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS, similar to those in England, have just been established in Brussels.

THE POLYNESIAN ISLANDS.—In the island of Mare, or Nengone, as reported by the Rev. S. M. Creach, a fierce conflict has recently taken place between the Christian and the heathen party, in which the latter was humbled and subdued.

"CONFEDERATE" DEVOTEDNESS.—A gentleman who has recently arrived from Mobile states that there is not a single carpet to be found in any house in that city, every one having been given up last winter to be used as blankets by the army.

GARIBALDI AND THE HUNGARIANS.—M. Kossuth has addressed a letter to the Italian journals, dated Lausanne, 28th ult., in which he strongly disapproves of Garibaldi's conduct, and advises the Hungarians not to obey his appeal to arms, since the General is not in arms against Austria, but against his own Government, with a view to a collision with the Emperor of the French, which would be the ruin of Italy.—*Galignani*.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

MATRICULATION, JULY, 1862.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Charles Thomas Mitchell (Exhibition), Caius College, Cambridge; Frederick Marshall, Philological School; Numa Edward Hartog, University College; Alfred Davis, St Peter's School, York; John Oberlin Harris, Clewer House School; George Alexander Christie, Mission School, Blackheath—William James Earnshaw, Pickering Collegiate School—Theophilus Lyndall Schreiner, Wesleyan College Institute, Taunton (equal); Joseph Marshall Collins, Flounders Institute—Johann Gottfried Kinkel, University College School—Sebastian Sircom, Stonyhurst College (equal).

CHEMISTRY.—William Parker Irving (Prize), New College; Richard Samuel Dale (Owens College); Arthur William Kay Griffith, Spring-hill College; Arthur M'Dougall, Owen's College; Stephen Wootton Bushell, Grange Court, Chigwell; James Horan, Santrey College, Dublin—John Ablewhite Smith, Louth Grammar School (equal).

BOTANY.—John Augustus Ball, Merchant Taylors' School; John Ablewhite Smith, Louth Grammar School.

ZOOLOGY.—Arthur Pye-Smith (Prize), Amersham Hall School; Alpheus Wilks, Spring-hill College; William Coxeter, University College School; Stephen Wootton Bushell, Grange-court, Chigwell.

CLASSICS.—Joseph Rickaby (Exhibition), Stonyhurst College; Numa Edward Hartog, University College; Sebastian Ford Sircom, Stonyhurst College; William Williams, Swansea Normal and University Colleges; Johann Gottfried Kinkel, University College School; Alfred Morgan Carter, Mill-hill Grammar School.

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

PASS EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—John Sterling Ainsworth, University and Manchester New Colleges; Richard Acland Armstrong, University and Manchester New Colleges; Charles Bilton, Rev. S. A. Brook and private study; George William Brown, University College; Edward Henry Busk, University College; Joseph Estlin Carpenter, University and Manchester New Colleges; John George Chancellor, Clare College, Cambridge; Charles Butler Davies, Trinity College, Cambridge; George Deane, Chesnut College; David Evans, Calvinistic College, Bala; Walter William Francis, private study; John Firth Fryer, private study; Henry Godefroi, University College; William Hackney, University College; Alexander Smith Harvey, private study; Robert Harvey, University College; Robert Hunter, University College; George Solomon Joseph, University College; William Frederick Kimm, private study; William Scarnell Lean, University College; Edmund Ledger, Corpus Christi College, Camb.; Hugh Lee, Moray House, Edinburgh; Alfred Lister, private study; Lewis Adonijah Mendes, Regent's-park College; James Russell Middleton, United College, St. Andrew's; Henry Morris, Royal Medical College, Epsom; Charles Henry Phillips, private study; Albert Kaye Rollit, King's College; William Rowlands, Wesleyan Collegate Institution, Taunton; John Bumby Smales, Wesley College, Sheffield; Arundel Tagg, University College; George Lyon Turner, University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—James Henry Amps, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; James Perronett Aspinall, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Thomas De Courcy Atkins, King's College; Robert Baily, private study; James Barrett, private reading; Wynne Edwin Baxter, King's College; James Morell Blackie, New College; Ambrose Nichols Blatchford, University and Manchester New Colleges; William Arthur Brailey, private tuition; Edward James Chinnock, New College; Alfred Clark, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School; John Forster Cooper, private tuition; William Wellington Cooper, private tuition; Daniel Butler D'Arcy, private tuition; William Davis, Lancashire Independent College; William Easterby, self-tuition; John Edwards, Airedale College; James Elliott, Grammar School, Thornbury; Edmund Brown Ewart, Queen's College, Liverpool; Henry Snook Gardner, private study; Samuel Seymour Grubb, University College; William Henry Hughes, private tuition; Thomas Witter Jackson, University College; Charles Kelly, private study; Adolphus Klamborowski, private tuition; Robert Skakel Knight, Queen's College, Birmingham; Charles Amédée Lanois, private tuition; Henry John Merriman, private study; Septimus Peché Moore, New College; William Carey Morgan, private tuition; Thomas Muxlow, private study; Samuel Naish, Wesley College, Sheffield; John Naylor, Spring-hill College; William Channing Osler, University College and Hall; William Page, Regent's-park College; Samuel Pearson, New College; Thomas Layton Pearson, University College; Thomas Perry, private study; Thomas Richmond Pinder, private study; John Falkner Potts, Owens and University Colleges; John Pringle, private study; Samuel Butler Provis, Spring-hill College; James Fagan Rochford, private tuition; John South Shedlock, private tuition; Charles Stibbert Slater, Gothic Hall; Christopher Smith, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; John Steele, private tuition; Andries Stockenström, private tuition; John Thomas, Calvinistic College, Bala; Henry St. George Tucker, Regent's-park College; George Tweedy, private tuition; Henry William Weltch, private study; Joshua Cecil Whitaker, Regent's-park College; John Philip Wills, private study; Claude Wilson, self-tuition; John Wood, private study; John Wood, Owens College; Frederick John Woodrow, private study; William Henry Woolston, University College.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.—Edmund Ledger (Exhibition), Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; William Hackney, University College; John Bumby Smales, Wesley College, Sheffield.

LATIN.—John George Chancellor (Exhibition), Clare College, Cambridge; Charles Henry Phillips, Private study; William Scarnell Lean, University College; Charles Butler Davies, Trinity College, Cambridge; Joseph Estlin Carpenter, University and Manchester New Colleges; Richard Acland Armstrong, University and Manchester New Colleges.

ENGLISH.—Robert Hunter (Exhibition) University College; David Evans, Calvinistic College, Bala; Henry Godefroi, University College; Henry St. George Tucker, Regent's-park College; William Scarnell Lean, University College; Thomas Layton Pearson, University College.

FRENCH.—Robert Harvey (Prize), University College; John South Shedlock, private tuition; Henry Godefroi, University College—William Scarnell Lean, University College (equal); George Solomon Joseph, University College—Arundel Tagg, University College—Thomas Layton Pearson, University College (equal).

GERMAN.—Alexander Smith Harvey (Prize), private study; William Scarnell Lean, University College; Henry Godefroi, University College.

COLLISION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday night a terrible accident occurred on the Midland Railway, at Market Harborough, by which two passengers were killed and twenty-five injured. Two excursion-trains left London that night—one for Burton and the other for Manton. The trains were of considerable length and heavily laden; the one for Manton had nearly a thousand passengers. To pass through the station at Market Harborough the Midland trains run for nearly half a mile on the London and North-Western line. On arriving at the junction at Market Harborough the Burton train, which started first from London, stopped to take in water. During this stoppage the Manton train came up and dashed into the other, smashing three of the last carriages to pieces. Owing to the darkness of the night, it was impossible at first to realise the extent of the disaster; but the shrieks and groans of the wounded proved that the results must have been very serious. In a very short time a large number of people assembled, and rendered all possible aid to the passengers. Without delay search was made for the injured, and the broken fragments of the carriages were piled up and made a fire of for the purpose of giving light to those engaged in clearing the line, for the station was but poorly lighted. It was then that the extent of the catastrophe was found out. One poor man named Stinson, a labourer, more generally known as a carrier at Whitwick, was discovered lying under a carriage in a fearfully mutilated state, and was quite dead. One young man, named Sherwin, of Market Bosworth, had one of his arms so seriously maimed that it was found necessary to have it amputated a little below the elbow, which operation was performed by Dr. Lancaster. About six others had received fractured arms, legs, and breasts, and at the present time remain at Harborough in a very dangerous condition. Twenty-five persons in all were severely injured. Another of the wounded has died since, and others are not expected to recover. With regard to the cause of the accident, it is not yet known who is to blame—the signalman at the junction or the driver of the Manton train. The former states that the signals were properly adjusted to stop an approaching train, while the latter maintains that such was not the fact. The inquest was formally opened on Friday, and adjourned until Thursday next.

Literature.

*THE AMERICAN QUESTION.**

It would be a happy thing for millions if the great American difficulty were only a question to be discussed in the press and settled by legislation. Amid the din of strife it is hard to make the calm voice of reason heard, and it seems almost absurd, at first, for learned men to be exhausting their ingenuity in debating points which are being rapidly settled in courts which take no account of their most skilful pleading and in which strong battalions are the only arguments that have a chance of being heard. Yet is it well that the subject should be fairly examined. The public opinion of England has some weight, as is sufficiently shown by the earnest efforts of partisans on both sides to engage it in favour of their own cause. However, indeed, it may affect the combatants themselves, it must ultimately determine the action of our own government, and so may, indirectly, contribute to shape the final settlement. There is the more necessity that the question be fairly considered in all its bearings, because there is not a little danger that in the excitement of the struggle, great principles may be seriously compromised. In their sympathy with the North the friends of liberty are tempted to approve of the most glaring violations of the Republican constitution by its professed defenders, and lovers of peace to look with complacency on one of the most horrible wars ever waged. On the other hand, it is to be feared lest others, feeling the evils which the contest is inflicting and desirous to see the only issue which seems possible to them speedily attained in the establishment of Southern independence, should think too favourably of the Southern character and even be disposed to extenuate some of the atrocities of slavery. The last, perhaps, is the more serious danger, for it is hardly to be denied that things have been said and written during the past twelve months relative to slaveholding which would not have been tolerated a few years ago. Nothing is more fitted to correct these extravagant sentiments than a thoughtful survey of the wide and somewhat complicated relations of a controversy which has brought home to a large section of our population a calamity more terrible than has been experienced in the memory of living men.

We have before us three works of considerable value, two of them written in the interest of the North, and the other pleading as strenuously on behalf of the South. We have in all too much of the ardent partisan; and thus though each one contributes something to a right understanding of the question, no wise man would trust himself implicitly to the guidance of either party. It is to be regretted that European writers should throw themselves so warmly into these American differences, displaying an amount of prejudice and feeling scarcely surpassed by the disputants themselves. A more impartial and dispassionate treatment of the subject would better have befitted their position and certainly would have made their books more useful.

Mr. Spence is, on the whole, the most grievous offender in this particular. Although his work on the "American Union" is less exaggerated in its tone than the recent pamphlet, in which he advocates the immediate recognition of the Confederate States, yet even here the sophistry to which he resorts, the distortion of some facts and the concealment of others, and, above all, his leanings towards slavery, weaken the effect of an argument which would otherwise have great force. It may be a clever artifice to enumerate all the difficulties England has had with the United States, as reasons why her sympathy should be given to the South, but it is extremely disingenuous, and can only be successful with unthinking men. For granting all that he asserts, we must not forget that it has been at the hands of Southern Presidents that we have suffered the indignities and injuries of which he complains, and nothing could be more unjust to the North than to visit on her the penalties of sins committed by the very enemies for whom our support is now asked. According to Mr. Spence, the violent and overbearing character given to American policy—the unfriendly, not to say dishonest, course adopted towards England—the outrages by which the Congress has been disgraced, should be regarded as reasons for encouraging the very men, on whom the whole guilt rests, to dissolve the Union, whose character they have lowered by their own crimes. It requires a singular audacity to employ such a plea, and an extraordinary credulity to expect that any man of sense will be affected by it. Perhaps, however, Mr. Spence is like the shopkeeper with whom a Quaker remonstrated on his folly in putting an expensive plate-glass window into his shop, "Dost thee think, friend," he said, "that any "man of sense will be more likely to buy from "thee because of thy grand window?" "Cer-"tainly not," said the man. "Why, then, dost "thee go to such an expense?" "Because," was the reply, "three-fourths of the world are fools." Such arguments must have been intended for these three-fourths.

Still more strongly do we object to Mr. Spence's treatment of the slavery question. Englishmen must indeed be degenerate, and cotton, or some similar influence, must have strangely debased their character since the day when they paid twenty millions to emancipate the slaves in their own colonies, if such pleadings can find any acceptance. Not content with the ordinary pleas that the Legrees are few, and that humane and benevolent masters are numerous, that the desire for freedom has little or no place in the negro's heart, and that the slaves are well-clothed, well-fed, and well-housed, he attempts to divest slavery of the repulsive aspect with which it has been regarded in this country. He keeps back all the enormities connected with the breeding and sale of beings treated as though they had neither moral obligation nor natural affection. He touches very lightly the sin against God and man involved in the treatment of human beings as mere animals, and he endeavours to show that their lot is not harder than that which many voluntarily choose. "What (he says) is really the life of a common "sailor? what kind of a home has he in his fore-"castle? what tranquil sleep does he ever know? "what is the length or breadth of his real liberty? "and what is the treatment he, poor fellow, too "often receives at the hands of captains and "mates?" It was scarcely possible to have selected a more unhappy illustration. Whatever be the hardships, restrictions, and dangers of a seaman's life, there are few callings which its members choose more eagerly, or love more devotedly. Our navy is filled by those who have been drawn to it by the love of excitement, the passion for adventure, and that pleasure in a life at sea which may be found so frequently in Englishmen. But Mr. Spence has an answer ready for this—"Where is there physical labour "that is not under compulsion? In Europe a "man must either work or starve; there is the "compulsion of necessity. He does not work "of his own free will, from choice, or inclination, "but because he is obliged to work. In tropical "countries the fertility of the soil removes this "necessity—the labour of a day will support the "idleness of a week. There is no longer the "compulsion of circumstances, but, in its place, "there is that of the master. If in Alabama, as "in England, a negro must either work or starve, "he would require no overseer. . . . . On "reflection, we shall see that compulsion is not "confined to the labour of the slave, but is the "real source of physical labour in all countries, "although the form of its action may be "different." Any serious attempt to refute sophistry so discreditable both to the head and the heart of the writer would be an insult to the moral sense of our readers.

Mr. Spence may be assured that he could not do greater disservice to the cause he has espoused than by conveying the idea that sympathy with the South means connivance at the wickedness of slavery. All the advantages which he so gloriously depicts as likely to accrue from secession would pass for nothing if England believed that they were only to be secured by tightening the fetters of the slave and increasing the power of his cruel oppressors. Count de Gasparin, indeed, expresses a feeling of wonder, which has been shared by many, at the attitude assumed by England towards the North in her great struggle with slaveholders. But had we been satisfied that it was really a struggle against slavery, the feeling would have been very different. It is because we have seen the prejudice against the negro as strong in Boston and New York as in Charleston or New Orleans—because the Abolition policy has been steadily discountenanced—because we are satisfied that the statesmen of the North have been prepared to give every possible guarantee for the maintenance of the "domestic "institution" in all its integrity, that we have not given them that moral support which might have been anticipated. Professor Cairnes' able argument would have satisfied us, had we needed such satisfaction, as to the wickedness and impolicy of the slave system, but it fails to convince us that the triumph of the North would bring about emancipation. Englishmen are hardly dealt with in this matter. It is not long since the leading Abolitionists denounced the Union as the great support of slavery. "So long," said W. L. Garrison, "as this blood-stained Union "existed, there was but little hope for the "slave." "Let the slaveholding Union go, and "slavery will go with the Union down into the "dust." It was felt that there was much to be said in favour of such views, and therefore many did not regard secession as an evil. A new light, however, has broken upon the American friends of emancipation, and now the only hope of the slave is said to be in the maintenance of the Union, and those who do not at once accept this notion are to be denounced as unsound in their anti-slavery opinions.

The widest possible difference exists between these writers as to the influence of slavery in producing the disruption. With the one it is everything—with the other it is nothing. The truth lies between the extremes. Unquestionably the North has other objects in view than the good of the slave, and the South has other grievances besides the danger to an institution which she regards as essential to her very being. But, on the other hand, it is the existence of slavery which has created the irreconcileable opposition between the two sections of the Union that has at last led to separation. The compact by which the vote of Pennsylvania was secured for Lincoln—the passing of the Morrill tariff and the course adopted towards the negroes, as shown in the refusal of General Halleck to receive them within his lines, in the resistance to General Hunter's plan to employ them in his army, and, finally, in the President's last proposition for their removal from the Republic, have all cast a doubt on the sincerity of the North, and have materially weakened her cause. But while it cannot be denied that she has been anxious to curb the overgrown power and repress the intolerable insolence of the South, and that her manufacturers have sought to use the opportunity for their own advantage, it must be admitted that it is the slave-holding spirit that has engendered the evils she now seeks to restrain, and that it is the determination to resist all efforts for further extending the area of slavery that has roused the Confederates to revolt. We may concede to Mr. Spence that this measure was not dictated by motives of humanity alone, but was essential for the North if she was to hold her proper place in the Union; but this does not at all alter the facts of the case. Whatever other differences there be, nothing can be more absurd than to deny that slavery is the root of the whole difficulty. The South consented to high protective tariffs, contrary to her own interests, so long as she could secure political supremacy, and so maintain inviolate her infamous property in man. Pennsylvania was seduced from her alliance, she saw the Free States at last banded together, and, trembling for the consequence, she resolved to secede.

All Mr. Spence's ingenious pleadings cannot satisfy us that she took a righteous course. We do not indeed believe in the Divine right of republics any more than of kings, and have seen no argument to convince us that a number of sovereign states had not an abstract right to leave a confederacy into which they had voluntarily entered. On this point we freely agree with Mr. Spence, and, without accepting all his arguments as valid, feel that his general conclusion is irresistible. Very well does he meet the objection that if a State may secede from the Union each county may proclaim itself a State. "The fallacy (he says truly) is very obvious. A "State claims to secede in virtue of her right as "a sovereignty. When a county becomes a "sovereignty it may prefer an equal claim, but "then it cannot be a county." But while agreeing with him on the question of abstract right, we utterly differ from him when he proceeds to justify the action of the Confederates. Their case, even as put by him, is simply this: They had held the supreme power in their own hands for a long term of years. By no violence or intrigue but by the natural operation of the Constitution the Government passed into the hands of their opponents, and, at once, without pausing to mark the consequences, they declare themselves independent. Mr. Spence pleads that for the first time a President was chosen by a particular section, and that he was a strong partisan, but he must be conscious that such pleas are uttterly futile. Abraham Lincoln was no more a partisan than was James Buchanan. "A "ruler (he tells us) is assumed to be above party "—it is essential to his functions to belong to "no section." Assumed, indeed! Was ever assumption more contrary to fact? When have the Presidents of the Republic been above party? What man would have had a chance of being elected if he had taken this high ground? The Presidential election has always been a party strife of the most bitter character; to complain of the Republicans because, when they had the power, they elected one of themselves, is about as reasonable as it would be to accuse a victorious general of injustice because he took possession of a fortress which he had successfully assailed in the name of the King for whom he fought. No-

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* *The Slave Power.* By Professor CAIRNES. London: Parker, Son, and Bourne.

America before Europe. By Count DE GASPARIN. London: Sampson Low.

The American Union. By JAMES SPENCE. London: Richard Bentley.

thing can extenuate the conduct of the Confederates on this point, and though they may succeed in establishing their independence it will remain a lasting blot on their scutcheon, that having enjoyed for many years the special advantages of a solemn compact, they no sooner saw others acquire the position to which they were fairly entitled, than they trampled under foot the covenant by which they had so long and so richly profited. Mr. Spence very naïvely tells us that the Cotton States would not have seceded though their own nominee had been defeated, if the successful candidate had been either Bell or Douglas. Wonderful condescension certainly! They did not absolutely claim to nominate the President, but only to possess a veto. They were in fact playing at the old sharper's game, "Heads I win—tails you lose," and their advocate complains because their tactics are not allowed to pass unchallenged! It is true that the complete triumph of the Northern party might have been followed by measures affording legitimate grounds of complaint, but they did not wait for these—the triumph itself was sufficient grievance for them, and therefore they unfurled the flag of revolt. The Morrill tariff was unquestionably a sectional measure of the most unjust kind, and threatening most serious injury to their interests. Had they waited for its introduction, opposed it by all constitutional means, and having failed to defeat it, made its enactment the reason for secession, they would have had a strong case—for no states are likely to remain long in a Confederacy where their commercial prosperity is sacrificed to the selfish greed of some of the other members. As it is, they seceded not because of the tariff, to which they had fair grounds of exception, but because of the election of Mr. Lincoln, to which they had none.

We feel, however, in this controversy that it is easy to disprove the case of either party, but not so easy to establish that of its opponent. The more practical questions are those which have relation to the issue. Is the restoration of the Union possible? If possible, is it desirable? If it were certain to be attained, it is worth the cost? On the first of these points, Mr. Spence exhibits a remarkable sagacity in his estimate of the contending forces, and the advocates of the North just as great a blindness. Writing amid the exultation of the successes of the spring, the latter confidently predicted a decided triumph of the Federals, while Mr. Spence from the first pointed out the special difficulties that beset their enterprise, and indicated a course of events very similar to what has occurred. The series of disasters that have overtaken the Federals must lend great weight to the opinion expressed by him prior to the campaign, that the South could not be subjugated. Few, indeed, will now be found to believe that the North can succeed, and were it possible it could but be by a struggle which would not only hamper the nation with an enormous debt, and waste much of its most precious blood, but also, in all probability, annihilate the very constitution on whose behalf the struggle has been commenced. Professor Cairnes, a decided enemy of the South, well points out the danger to liberty of any attempt to reconstruct the Union. Discarding the notion of giving back to the rebels their old rights or of governing them "except by the overthrow of representative institutions in the Southern States and "the substitution of a centralised despotism "wielded by the Federal Government," he very clearly indicates the perils of such a course. "The task (he says) of holding the South in "subjection would thus, as it seems to me, "inevitably imperil the cause of popular institutions in America. Now the loss of popular "government would be a heavy price to pay for "the subjugation of the South, even though that "subjugation involved the overthrow of the slave "power." These views, and the admirable reasoning by which they are sustained, deserve the careful consideration of the few in this country who are content to see the protraction of the war under the idea that the Republic can be restored to its former *prestige* and glory. The day for that is past, and the only question is how the contest can be so terminated as to circumscribe and weaken the slave power. In dealing with this point Professor Cairnes exhibits the temper of a wise and philosophic observer. He would accept the fact of Southern independence, but in a way which would secure for the Union the Border States and possibly also some of those on the Mississippi. Such an idea, however, is less feasible now than when he proposed it. The tide of success is turned, and it remains to be seen whether the North will again be in a position to secure such terms as she might have dictated after the fall of New Orleans. Meanwhile it appears to us to be the duty of every friend of humanity to protest against the continuance of a contest attended by such fearful horrors and tending only to one inevitable result. If in advocating peace we seem to be against the North, it is only because the North alone has it in its power to terminate this bloody conflict.

Professor Cairnes has undoubtedly produced the ablest work on the subject. Count de Gasparin is an earnest, amiable enthusiast, full of high thoughts and generous sympathies, but little competent to deal with the practical aspects of the question. An ardent Abolitionist himself, he sees nothing in this contest but a struggle for the freedom of the slave, and, where the facts do not agree with this theory, then (as one of his countrymen once said) "so much de worse for de "facts." He seems greatly astonished that others do not see with him, and especially is surprised at the course pursued by England. We have not space to expose the many remarkable errors into which he has been betrayed in treating this point, or the partiality which he everywhere evinces towards the North. But we are bound to say that neutrality was the only position we could assume, and that we have maintained it at great cost. The blockade, which has done little to advance the ends for which the war was undertaken, has inflicted incalculable injury on millions of our population, and yet we have patiently submitted to it, and have scouted every idea of intervention. We have shared the common fate of neutrals—we have pleased neither party, and exposed ourselves to the assaults of both. Yet is our policy right, and must still be steadfastly maintained. Count de Gasparin writes under Christian impulses, and with much power. He strives to be impartial, but is too fervid to attain this high quality. He admires England, but he does not thoroughly understand her, and thus his work will fail to command that influence to which, on many grounds, it is entitled. Our readers, however, cannot but be interested in the eloquent pleadings of such a man in behalf of liberty, and will pardon many offences to their patriotic feelings because of the sincere devotion to the cause of the oppressed which is the inspiring principle of the whole.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR GERMANY.

The Queen and Court arrived from Balmoral at Windsor on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon a Privy Council was held at the Castle. The Duke of Newcastle travelled in the Royal train to Windsor.

Her Majesty gave audiences to the Duke of Newcastle and Earl Russell.

On Sunday morning her Majesty the Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Prince Arthur, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Windsor. The Rev. H. J. Ellison, vicar of Windsor, officiated.

Her Majesty, during her stay at Windsor, visited the tomb of the late Duchess of Kent and the mausoleum now in progress for the reception of the remains of the late Prince Consort. Her Majesty, with the Princess Helena, also visited the Chapel Royal of St. George at a late hour on Saturday evening, and placed wreaths of evergreens on the marble slab which covers the temporary grave of the late Prince Consort.

On Monday her Majesty left this country for the Continent. The Queen embarked in the Fairy at four o'clock, at Woolwich harbour, and proceeded to Greenhithe, where the Royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, was in readiness to convey her Majesty to Germany. At Woolwich the Queen was shrouded from public observation, and was attired in deep mourning. Thousands were present at the embarkation, but complete silence was observed. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and the Princes Arthur and Leopold, and in attendance were Lieutenant-Colonel du Plat, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel the Hon. Nelson Hood, Major Elphinston, the Marchioness of Ely, &c. In the course of the afternoon her Majesty left in the Victoria and Albert for Antwerp, *en route* to Germany. Earl Russell accompanies the Queen as Secretary of State. He will remain in attendance on her Majesty for three weeks, when he will be succeeded by Lord Granville.

Lord Palmerston arrived in town on Saturday from Derbyshire, for the purpose of waiting upon her Majesty at Windsor. He had an audience on Monday, and subsequently left for Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's health has been the last fortnight, and still continues, in a most precarious state.

It is expected that the Prince of Wales will visit his recently acquired shooting-estate at Sandringham, Norfolk, this week.

The officers of her Majesty's ships St. George and Chanticleer express in the *Times* their acknowledgments of the unbounded hospitality and civility they experienced from the Russian authorities at Cronstadt.

Mr. Disraeli, M.P., has accepted an invitation to be present at the annual show and dinner of the North-west Bucks Agricultural Association, which are to be held at Buckingham, on Wednesday, the 16th of September.

Miscellaneous News.

THE IRISH MURDERS.—The police have at length succeeded in arresting Hayes, the assassin of Mr. Braddell. He was captured on Friday, at a place called Swineford, which is distant more than 100 miles from the scene of the murder. It is stated that he contemplated escaping to America, and, with this view, intended to reach some seaport on the western coast of Ireland.—Walsh, who was convicted at the Limerick Assizes for the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, on Monday underwent the full penalty of the law. He was executed at Limerick, in the presence of more than 2,000 spectators.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—There is every probability of a lively contest at Stoke-upon-Trent. Three Liberal candidates are in the field—Serjeant Shee, Mr. Grenfell, and Mr. Pope, and Mr. Beresford Hope offers himself as a "Liberal Conservative." All promise to go to the poll.—There is a vacancy for the borough of Cambridge, Mr. A. Steuart having resigned his seat. Mr. Steuart says that he withdraws from the representation of the borough in consequence of private matters. He was elected as a Conservative, but he disapproves of the extreme line on Church matters taken up by the Conservative party, and in this regard he considers the influence of Mr. Disraeli most pernicious. He also quarrels with the apparently Papal tendencies of the Tories. The name of Colonel Adair is mentioned as the candidate on the Liberal side, and those of Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Vansittart on the Conservative side.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AT EARLSWOOD.—The committee have issued to the subscribers the official report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the voluntary testimony of a number of visitors to the institution. In both cases the management and condition of the inmates are spoken of in the highest terms, and the Commissioners thus state the results:—"Out of the thirty-one, only two were sent away wholly unimproved. Seventeen (ten boys and seven girls) were improved, the majority of them greatly; and twelve (seven boys and five girls) had so much profited by the instruction obtained here, as to be able to work for their livelihood, some of them having since got regular employment, the girls in domestic service and the boys as carpenters, tailors, and matmakers. There are now on the books 331, of whom 231 are males and 100 females; and, with the exception of one girl and two boys absent on leave, and one boy out for the day, we have seen all during our visit. At the dinner in hall to-day 170 were assembled, the number of boys about doubling that of the girls, and their tidiness of dress and appearance and orderly behaviour were extremely pleasing. The dinner was well served, excellent in quality and abundant. The same is to be said of the dinners in the single and associated rooms, occupied by first-class patients; and the plan of a probationary dining-room, mentioned in the last entry, and in which we saw twenty-two patients dining to-day, continues to work successfully."

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—On Saturday last was realised a most important fact for the great metropolis, namely, the passage of a railway train, laden with between five and six hundred passengers, from one of its densest centres of traffic and population—Victoria-street, Holborn—to its remote north-western boundary in far-off Paddington. The new line, if we consider the territory through which it passes, will be, perhaps, one of the cheapest in construction in the world. Passing from the centre of London, through some of its most populous and busy thoroughfares, up to the terminus of the Great Western line at Paddington, the capital demanded for its construction was little above a million, and, more wonderful still, the works, which are now so near completion, have been executed at a cost which leaves a margin out of the original estimate. The line is now nearly finished to the extent of 3½ miles; and on Saturday last a prosperous journey was made from the temporary station at the top of Farringdon-street right through to the permanent one at Paddington, and back again. The works consist mainly of an elliptic tunnel, but perforated at the top at very short intervals, and in many places so near the surface that the rumble of the traffic overhead can be distinctly heard by the railway passengers. The chief engineering difficulties were of course connected with the complicated system of sewers through which the works had to pass, and the tendency of the Fleet river to burst in and sweep away everything. It is expected that the line will be open for traffic early in October.

Gleanings.

The first number of Mr. Thackeray's new novel is to appear in the *Cornhill Magazine* for January.

Mrs. Gaskell's long-promised novel is to be called "Sylvia's Lovers."

Oranges, which were introduced into New South Wales soon after the colony was founded, are now exported thence to the value of 80,000*l.* a-year.

Two French war-steamers have arrived off Blackwall, bringing a number of naval cadets to visit the Exhibition.

From an American newspaper we learn that the bite of a rattlesnake has been cured by means of hartshorn and whisky. The bitten man had to be made as drunk as Bacchus before the cure was effected.

The long-promised "singing-machine" which was expected in the Austrian Court has at last arrived at the Exhibition. It turns out to be nothing more

than a harmonium with a stop, which produces sounds somewhat resembling the human voice.

M. Thiers, in his account of Waterloo, having charged Marshal Ney with strategic incapacity and blundering, the family of that "*braves des braves*" purpose bringing him to book before the law courts for posthumous defamation.

The *Indépendant* of Douai mentions the death of a young girl in that neighbourhood from a carbuncle caused by the poisonous sting of a fly, which had been previously feeding on carrion or some other deleterious matter.

Messrs. Moxon and Co. are publishing a complete and uniform edition of Hood's writings, comic and serious, in prose and verse, on alternate months, in crown 8vo, cloth, price 6s. The fourth volume, just out, contains "Hood's Up the Rhine."

A person who signs "Roger Brooke," has been hoaxing the *Times* with a fictitious account of some wonderful discovery of some subterranean cells and passages in the old part of Nottingham, all communicating with one another, and eventually with the castle, a quarter of a mile distant!

MAY AND DECEMBER.—Last week, in the parish of Kinglass, a gay old man, aged eighty years, got married to his servant girl of the interesting age of sixteen. The bridegroom is a small farmer, possessed of five or six acres of land.—*Connaught Watchman.*

A Perthshire baronet saw what he supposed to be a deadly game-net hanging behind the door of a farm-house. Pointing it out exultingly to his factor, "Here, Mr. M——, I've long been suspecting these poaching nets, and now we have the proof." "Hoot, Sir P——," said the honest farmer, "that's the lassie's crinoline."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LORD BROUGHAM IN A WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—On Sunday last Lord Brougham attended Queen-street Wesleyan Chapel, Scarborough. The preacher was the Rev. J. C. Macdonald. Lord Brougham was so well pleased with the sermon that he sent a note to Mr. Macdonald requesting an interview.—*Northern Daily Express.*

COUNT THE CHANGE.—A Brooklyn lady purchased an article in Fulton-street the other day, when she received the following as change for a one dollar bill:—Ferry tickets, shin plaster, counterfeit penny, car ticket, milk ticket, butcher's I O U, grocer's I O U, bread ticket, three cent postage-stamp, one cent postage-stamp, and ice-cream ticket.—*New York Paper.*

RATAZZI CARICATURED.—A letter from the capital of the Two Sicilies describes a significant caricature which is being hawked about the streets. M. Ratazzi is represented stark naked, and crouching at the bottom of a bath; Garibaldi stands on one side attired as an attendant with his hand on the hot-water tap, and the Emperor of the French on the other ready to turn on the cold-water tap.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

A REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—A Mr. Hastings sends the following receipt for sea-sickness to the *Daily Telegraph*:—"Let the voyager provide himself with about a dozen yards of a common calico bandage, and, directly he goes on board, bandage his abdomen, beginning low down, over the haunches, and bandaging up over the pit of the stomach, not too tight, and then let him lie down and go asleep—as I think he is almost certain to do, unless kept awake by the noise and the tossing of the vessel."

EPITAPH.—The following is the epitaph on a man who was too poor to be buried with his relations in the church of Kingsbridge:—

"Here lie I, at the chancel door;
Here lie I, because I'm poor;
The further in the more to pay;
Here I lie as warm as they."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

HEMMONS—CRAVEN.—June 4, at the Independent Church, Prahran, Australia, Mr. Frederick Hemmons, late of Bristol, to Betsey, fourth daughter of Mr. John Craven, Town Clerk of Prahran.

WILLIAMS—GROVER.—June 19, at the Congregational Chapel, Castlemaine, Australia, by the Rev. W. Day, Mr. Francis Williams, son of the late Rev. John Williams, of East Dereham, to Maria, daughter of the late Mr. R. Grover.

HAYMAN—VINE.—June 21, at Archer-street Chapel, North Adelaide, Australia, by the Rev. J. B. Waterhouse, Mr. Robert Hayman, late of Bristol, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Vine, of the same place.

HATCH—TASKER.—Aug. 19, at St. Nicholas Church, Newbury, by the Rev. W. Milton, Harry, eldest son of Mr. Henry Hatch, of Crescent-villa, Oxford, to Fanny Louise, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Tasker, of Newbury, Berks.

FITT—PEGG.—Aug. 24, at the Independent Meeting-house, Oulton, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, John Bell, eldest surviving son of Mr. John Bell Fitt, of Oulton, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. James Pegg, of Corpusty.

LYMN—STORER.—August 24, at the Independent Chapel, Chesterfield, by the Rev. R. W. Selbie, B.A., Mr. George Lymn, of Nottingham, to Miss Sarah Ann Storer, of Chesterfield.

SHEARD—CORKE.—August 26, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Croydon, by the Rev. W. H. Cornforth, the Rev. Samuel Sheard, Wesleyan minister of Blackburn, to Selina Huntingdon, third daughter of Mr. William Corke, of Halifax.

McLAREN—ANDREWS.—Aug. 26, at Camden-road Chapel, West Holloway, by the Rev. Francis Tucker, B.A., Andrew McLaren, Esq., of 37, Tuffnell-park, Holloway, and 174, Upper Thames-street, London, to Christiana, only daughter of Richard Andrews, Esq., of St. Bartholomew's-road, Holloway.

BAWTREE—ROGERS.—August 26, at Kingsland Congregational Church, by the Rev. T. W. Aveling, Edwin, son of Mr. G. F. Bawtree, of Stoke Newington-green, to Clara, daughter of Mr. Ishmael Rogers, of Strong's-cottages, Green-lanes, Stoke Newington.

WOODWARD—BINNEY.—August 26, at the Congregational Church, Darlington, by the Rev. H. Kendall, Mr. James Woodward, architect's assistant, Darlington, to Sarah Wilhelmina, youngest daughter of Mr. Hudson Binney, Darlington, and niece of the Rev. Thomas Binney, of London.

WHEATCROFT—HICKING.—August 27, at the Baptist Chapel, Nottingham, Mr. J. F. Wheatcroft, of Nottingham, to Anna, sister of the Rev. J. Hicking, Baptist minister, Loscoe, Derbyshire.

GOULTY—BIDWELL.—August 27, at Prince's-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. John Alexander, the Rev. John Russell Goulty, of Saffron Waldon, to Eliza, daughter of Henry Bidwell, Esq., of Norwich.

FOSTER—COBB.—August 28, at Albion-street Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. E. Jukes, Thomas Jackson, eldest son of T. J. Foster, Esq., of Anlaby-road, to Eleanor Batty, second daughter of the late W. Cobb, Esq., of Hull.

JUTSUM—NETHERCLIFT.—August 28, at the Baptist Chapel, Whitchurch, by the Rev. Joseph Spencer, the Rev. H. Jutsum, to Elizabeth Ann, third and only surviving daughter of James Netherclift, Esq., of Whitchurch, Hants.

ALLEN—ANTHONY.—August 28, at Norley Chapel, Plymouth, by the Rev. C. Wilson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Allen, of Chudleigh, father of the bridegroom, the Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A., of Falmouth, to Selina Monds, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Isaac Anthony, of Hertford. No cards sent.

WALTON—PRIESTLEY.—August 30, at Lister Hills Independent Chapel, by the Rev. A. Russell, Mr. John Walton, of Halifax, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Priestley, of Horton.

PRIDDY—SUDWORTH.—August 31st, in St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. William Priddy, to Miss Alice Sudworth, both of Hindley.

BARTLETT—ELVEY.—Sept. 2, at the Congregational Church, Ealing, by the Rev. W. Isaac, Mr. Daniel Bartlett, of Basingstoke, Hants, to Miss Ann Elvey, of Singapore-villas, Ealing.

STAINES—STEVENSON.—Sept. 2, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. James Staines, to Miss Betsy Stevenson.

DEATHS.

PATERSON.—August 17, at No. 7, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, W. S. Paterson, Esq., solicitor, aged sixty.

ELLIS.—August 22, at Bellevue, near York, in his fifty-second year, William Ellis, Esq., for many years a consistent member, and recently a deacon, of the church under the care of the Rev. James Parsons.

IVOR.—August 24, at 54, St. John's-road, Hoxton, Sarah, the beloved daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Ivor, of Drapers' Hall, in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

PERRIN.—August 26, at Temple Cloud, near Bristol, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, Mr. Samuel Perrin, highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, and for many years a member of the Independent Church at Clutton.

CLARK.—August 26, at the residence of his son, Dr. Clark, 3, St. Mark's-square, Regent's-park, London, the Rev. James Clark, late of Leamington, in the seventy-first year of his age.

BUBIER.—August 27, at Orsett House, Essex, in the presence of his father and brother, Harry Edward, third son of the Rev. George B. Bubier, of Salford, in his eleventh year.

FORDHAM.—August 28, at Royston, in her eighty-third year, Sarah, widow of the late John Fordham, Esq., of Kelshall, Herts.

TRESIDDER.—August 31, at Ave Maria-lane, Henry James, son of Mr. Henry James Tresidder, aged two years and seven weeks.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette.*)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 27.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£31,517,885	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion	16,867,885
		Silver Bullion	—
	£31,517,885		£31,517,885

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,036,097
Rest	3,331,215	Other Securities ..	18,973,198
Public Deposits	7,508,882	Notes	10,262,060
Other Deposits	14,865,006	Gold & Silver Coin	810,813
Seven Day and other Bills	824,065		
	£41,082,168		£41,082,168

Aug. 28, 1862. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For bad legs, bad breasts, and scorbutic or scrofulous sores, this is a genuine specific. The grateful and earnest testimony of thousands who have experienced their unrivalled power over these complaints, and who have been raised from prostrate helplessness, and a condition loathsome to themselves and others, renders it quite unnecessary to enlarge in this place upon its extraordinary virtues. The parts afflicted should be bathed with lukewarm water, and when the pores are thereby opened, the Ointment should be rubbed in at least twice a day all round the complaining parts. It then penetrates to the seat of the disorder, and effects a thorough and permanent cure. These preparations are composed of rare balsams, as mild as they are efficacious.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 1.

We had a good supply of new wheat on sale to this morning's market, and we have also large arrivals from abroad. English wheat being in great abundance, the supply was sold at 3s to 4s per quarter under the rates of Monday last; new white at 56s, red at 53s. Foreign wheat met only a limited retail sale, at 1s per qr decline on the rates of this day week. The flour trade was inactive, and barely maintained last week's prices. Beans and peas were without alteration. Barley met with moderate enquiry at previous prices. The arrivals of oats were liberal, and the trade ruled dull, but we note no alteration in value from last Monday's prices. There are but few cargoes for orders off the coast, and the business done has been small at barely late rates.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 1.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market, as to number. The beasts were in but middling condition; but the quality of the sheep and calves was good. A large number of beasts came fresh to hand from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland, but they were somewhat deficient in quality. The beef trade ruled heavy, and the quotations declined, compared with Monday last, 2d per 8lbs. Spanish beasts realised from 4s 2d to 4s 4d per 8lbs, and the best Scots, &c. changed hands at from 4s 6d to 4s 8d per 8lbs. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, comprised 3,100 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; from Scotland, 27 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 500 oxen and heifers. For the time of the year, the show of sheep was moderate; the quality of each breed, however, was tolerably prime. All breeds commanded a steady sale, at fully last week's currencies. The top figure was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. We were moderately supplied with lambs. Most breeds were taken off freely, at full prices. The currencies ranged from 5s to 6s 4d per 8lbs. A few pens sold at 6s 6d per 8lbs. About 500 lambs reached us from Ireland. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—were a dull inquiry, at late prices. The pork trade was very inactive, nevertheless, late quotations were supported.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3 2	to 3 4	Prime Southdown	5 2	to 5 4
Second quality .	3 6	3 8	Lambs	5 0	6 4
Prime large oxen.	4 0	4 4	Lge. coarse calves	4 0	4 6
Prime Scots, &c. .	4 6	4 8	Prime small . .	4 8	5 0
Coarse inf. sheep.	3 8	3 10	Large hogs . .	3 10	4 2
Second quality .	4 0	4 6	Neat sm. porkers.	4 4	4 8
Pr. coarse woolled	4 8	5 0			

Sucklng calves, 19s to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 1.

The supplies of meat on sale at these markets to-day is somewhat extensive. For all descriptions the trade is dull, and prices have a drooping tendency.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef . .	2 8	to 3 0	Small pork . .	4 8	to 5 0
Middling ditto .	3 2	3 6	Inf. mutton . .	3 6	3 10
Prime large do. .	3 8	3 10	Middling ditto .	4 0	4 2
Do. small do.. .	4 0	4 2	Prime ditto . .	4 4	4 6
Large pork. . .	4 0	4 6	Veal	3 10	4 8

Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Sept. 2.

TEA.—There has been a very limited business transacted in this market for all descriptions, and prices have exhibited little change of importance.

SUGAR.—The business transacted in this market has been less active for good and fine qualities of British West India, but maintains previous rates. In the refined market the operations are to a fair extent, and quotations are without change.

COFFEE.—The market has experienced a moderately extensive inquiry for good and fine descriptions of Plantation Ceylon, and previous prices have been obtained. Common qualities were a dull inquiry.

RICE.—The amount of business recorded has been to a moderate extent, at full quotations.

SALTPETRE.—A very moderate amount of business has been done in this market, and the few bargains recorded were at about former values.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,576 firkins butter, and 1,577 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 13,089 casks butter, and 848 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market in the early part of the week a further advance was obtained of 1s to 2s per cwt, the latter on the finest mild brands, which brought 100s on board, and a moderate amount of business transacted; the market closed firm, but quiet. Dutch further declined 2s to 4s, the quality being indifferent. Other descriptions of foreign remained firm, and the finest in some cases brought 2s advance. In the bacon market there was a further decline of 1s to 2s per cwt, the dealers purchasing only to supply their immediate wants; prices range from 56s to 68s, landed.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 1.—Fair average supplies of home-grown potatoes have been received at these markets since our last report. Some portion of the arrival, however, has been of unsatisfactory quality. For good and fine qualities the trade has ruled steady, at full rates; otherwise business is dull, and prices have slightly given way. York Regents 70s to 120s, Shaws 60s to 90s, Rocks 70s to 90 per ton.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 1.—The public sales of colonial wool having gone on briskly since our last report, all descriptions of home-grown wool have commanded more attention, and prices generally have been well supported. The quantity on offer is somewhat extensive.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 1.—The seed market remains quiet, and with small business passing in any description. The first supplies of new white mustard seed were at market this morning. The quality is not fine, and values were unaltered at the close of the market. A few samples of new winter tares were on offer of good quality, and sold at moderate rates.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, August 30.—Flax is very firm, and the late advance in prices is fully supported. Hemp commands more attention, and clean Russian is worth 34l 10s per ton. Fine jute has advanced 10s per ton, but in the value of low qualities a fall of 5s to 10s has taken place. Coir goods fully maintain their value.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 1.—Linseed oil is firm, at 42s per cwt on the spot. Rape, olive, cocoanut, and palm oils are in fair average request, at full currencies. Fish oils continue dull. American spirits of turpentine are worth 120s; French, 110s; common American rosin 26s per cwt. Stockholm tar 37s, Archangel 38s per cwt.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 1.—Market without alteration from the rates of last day. South Hettons 17s, Haswell 16s 6d, Hartlepool 16s 6d, Eden 15s, Reepin 15s 3d, Turnstall 15s Wylam 16s, Holywell 15s, Hartleys 15s 3d, Trimdon Thornly 14s 6d, Tanfield 16s. Fresh arrivals 84, left from last day 18.—Total, 102.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 1.—The business doing in our market to-day continues steady. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 49s, and old 48s to 48s 3d per cwt. Rough fat is selling at 2s 6d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

POLYTECHNIC.—NEW LECTURE by Professor J. H. Pepper, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past Twelve and quarter-past Seven, on "Some of the chief Scientific Specialities of the International Exhibition." Splendid Series of Electrical Experiments with the Giant Plate Machine, and Lecture by J. L. King, Esq. Remarkable Imitations of British Birds and Animals, by Herr Susman. Re-engagement of George Buckland, Esq., for his Buffo-Musical Entertainments. New Gorgeous Scenic Optical and Prismatic Fountain Spectacle. Beautiful Dissolving Views, illustrating London in Ancient and Modern Times. Paris as it is. The Holy Land. Concerts by the BROUSIL FAMILY. See weekly programme of eight pages. Open from Eleven to Five, and half-past Six to Ten. Admission 1s.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES AT HALF-PRICE.—A Provincial Insurance Company having lately amalgamated with a London office, and having no further use for a considerable number of Wrought Iron Fire-proof Safes and Deed Chests, lying at the chief and branch offices, have returned them to the manufacturers to be sold for half their original cost. They were all made to order for the Company, at the Vulcan Safe Works, Birmingham, in 1861, have only been in use eight months, and are warranted FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF. A printed description of the various sizes, inside fittings, cost and present price of each Safe and Chest, sent post-free with M'Kenna, Morris, and Co.'s Illustrated Price List. To parties in want of a really good Safe, the advantages here offered must be obvious, as they may secure an article with the manufacturers' guarantee, QUITE EQUAL TO NEW, AT HALF ITS REAL VALUE, and to remove the doubt naturally felt in purchasing a second-hand article unseen, it is requested that parties will in no instance remit the money until the safe is received and approved. They will be sent carriage paid to any Station, and if not found in every respect perfect and satisfactory, may be returned without any cost whatever to the party ordering it.

For full particulars, Address, M'Kenna, Morris, and Co., Vulcan Safe Works, Cumberland-street, Birmingham.

THE GENERAL MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT,

3, BROMPTON-ROW, LONDON, S.W.

RICHARD NELSON respectfully invites the attention of LADIES requiring MOURNING ATTIRE to the above Establishment. After many years' experience in this exclusive department, he possesses peculiar advantages in the Purchase of Mourning Goods, and is careful in selecting sterling fabrics; his aim being to provide a Superior Class of Apparel at a strictly moderate rate of charge. Experienced Assistants, sent to any distance with Samples or Stock.

MILLINERY, MANTLES, SHAWLS, and MADE-UP SKIRTS, in LARGE VARIETY.

DRESSMAKING UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF A CLEVER ARTISTE.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that RICHARD LOADER and CO. have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 216 well executed Designs of Cabinet and Upholstery, Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely Furnishing a moderate sized Parsonage House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desiring such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

RICHARD LOADER and CO.,

MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

23 and 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

Silversmiths, Electro-Silver Platers, Dressing-case Makers, and Cutlers,

222, REGENT STREET, LONDON,

AND

67 & 68, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON BRIDGE,

SUPPLY PURCHASERS DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED IN SHEFFIELD, A.D. 1810.

MAPPIN BROTHERS' "SUN," TABLE KNIVES.

"None are genuine unless their Corporate and Trade Mark, "the Sun," (granted to their father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 26, 1833,) is stamped on the blades; they are of the first quality, with secure ivory handles, and do not come loose in hot water; the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a half Dozen Full-Size Cheese Knives, Ivory Handles	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra Size ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	4 14 6	6 18 6	9 16 6

MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

BE NOT DECEIVED.—Look at all the Inventions for Cleaning Knives before you purchase, and you will pronounce WORTH'S PATENT the most perfect and durable of any; will last twenty years and cannot get out of order, cleans and sharpens at one process. Price from 6s. each. Also, WORTH'S PATENT RAZOR STROP, which is most marvellous in effect; 3s. and 4s., through the post 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.

S. L. Worth, Patentee, 293, Oxford-street, corner of Davis-street, and 77, Regent-street, Quadrant.

HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

*** The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,

5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor 81, Barclay-street New York.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE of LIFE restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary. Sold in Cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 33s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittances, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; or free by post for fourteen or thirty-three stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

HATS 6s. EACH.

MUMMERY BROTHERS,

423, OXFORD-STREET.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 30, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supersedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. MOSELY'S PATENTED SUCTION PALATE, No. 764, Aug., 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 30, Berners-street Oxford-street, W.

Single Teeth, from 5s. Sets from Five Guineas.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION; an Effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough, without Internal Medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect CURE without administering Internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

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Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

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Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

HARPER TWELVETREES'

WASHING MACHINE for the MILLION,

PROTECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

an be worked by a child, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. All who have tried it admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented. As a CHURN for making BUTTER it is remarkably effective, and worthy the attention of DAIRY-KEEPERS.

Hundreds of these Machines are now in constant use throughout the kingdom.

Directions for use are forwarded with each Machine; and purchasers may feel assured that attention to the instructions will secure perfect satisfaction.

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From the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington, Author of "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," "Pulpit Cyclopædia," "Light for the Sick Room," and numerous other valuable theological works.

"Your Washing Machine has been fairly tried in our family, and by its use a month's washing is got through in five hours and a-half, and the clothes are much more thoroughly cleansed than by the old system, which involved the labour and inconvenience of twelve or thirteen hours for three weeks' washing. I trust this invention of yours will produce a domestic reformation through the length and breadth of the land."—April, 1862.

From Commander JAMES STUART, R.N., Stratford, Essex.

"Dear Sir,—Your 'Washing Machine' is quite a success. It accomplishes all it professes to do, and is a great boon to households.—Jan. 27, 1862."

From the Rev. J. MAKEPEACE, Union Chapel, Luton.

"I have to acknowledge the safe arrival of the 'Washing Machine.' It was tried yesterday, and the results are briefly these:—1. The saving of soap is about one-half. 2. Instead of washing every fortnight, we need wash only once in three weeks, thus saving the difference in the woman's wages and the cost of firing, besides ridding us of the nuisance of frequent washings. 3. The linen 'looks beautiful,' having a better colour than by the old process. Moreover, there was no boiling, nor did anything require rubbing, except the feet of stockings.—Jan. 15, 1862."

From Mrs. DAY, Carlisle-terrace, Bow, Middlesex.

"Your Washing Machine answers admirably. It does wonders. I have been able to accomplish a month's wash in three hours. The Machine is even more than you represent it to be. For the last three washes I have done the sheets, pillow-cases, table linen, toilette covers, &c., without previously soaking them, and they have been perfectly clean and stainless. I am satisfied that your machine only requires to be known and it will be fully appreciated.—April 28, 1862."

Copy of a letter forwarded to a lady residing near Andover, by a previous purchaser.

"Feb. 19, 1862.—Madam,—The 'Washing Machine' advertised by Harper Twelvetrees answers so well that my wife says she 'would on no account part from it.' I had inspected several washing machines of various makers, but did not approve of any of them. The sight of Mr. Twelvetrees' machine convinced me that it was the article that has long been required, and I am perfectly satisfied with the work it accomplishes. The washerwomen are somewhat alarmed at the innovation. You must, therefore, be certain when you try the machine that it gets fair play. This fact alone is a high commendation of the machine.—I am, madam, &c., &c.

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Roscommon.

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